

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## LIVESTOCK LOSSES IN NORTHWEST.

The severity of the winter in the Northwest is said to have resulted in heavy losses of cattle and sheep on ranches and ranges. A leading livestock buyer of North Dakota reported this week that in his opinion cattlemen of the Northwest would lose more than a million dollars as a result of the weather. In the Canadian Northwest, which has come to be such a great cattle-raising section, he reported cattle by the thousands huddled together along the railroad tracks and piles of dead cattle along a stretch of of 100 miles or more, lying twenty deep in some places. The same conditions, he says, prevail in Montana and other sections of the Northwest where the weather has been so severe.

## SALMON CANNERS SUFFERED ALSO.

At the annual meeting of the Alaska Packers' Association, controlling the salmon fisheries, the fact was brought out that last year's meat agitation, the effects of which were visited chiefly upon the canned meat trade, had caused damage to the salmon-canning business also. The association reports a loss of at least \$250,000 in trade as a result of the agitation, and by resolution formally lays the blame directly at the door of the Washington authorities, who gave the scandal the stamp of official recognition. The association operates 16 canneries and has a fleet of 77 boats in its service.

## PACKERS SELL INDIANA LAND.

It is reported from Chicago that the tract of 2,500 acres of land near Hammond, Ind., secured some years ago by Chicago packing interests when the removal of the packing industries from the Stock Yards district was contemplated, has been sold to the United States Steel Corporation, and will be added to the land upon which the new steel city of Gary is being laid out. It is said that the selling price was in the neighborhood of three million dollars.

## MEAT TRADE WITH CUBA IN 1906.

Government statistics show exports of cattle to Cuba for 11 months of 1906 as valued at \$991,032, compared to \$1,941,452 in the same period of 1905. Exports of products in that period included: Hams, \$503,315; salted or pickled pork, \$634,026; lard compounds, \$915,460; bacon, \$478,937.

## MONEY FOR MEAT INSPECTION

House of Representatives Passes Agricultural Appropriation Bill Renewing Three Million Dollar Grant for Carrying on Inspection Service—Chairman Wadsworth Vindicated for His Stand of Last Year.

### BEVERIDGE WILL TRY TO PUT COST ON MEAT TRADE

The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed without opposition the Agricultural Appropriation bill containing a renewal of the \$3,000,000 appropriation for the enforcement of the federal meat inspection law for the second year. The passage of the bill was the occasion of a vindication of Chairman James W. Wadsworth, of the House Committee on Agriculture, after the insinuations made against him last spring by the President, and the attacks which those insinuations encouraged, and which resulted in Mr. Wadsworth's defeat last fall for re-election to the next Congress.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where Senator Beveridge has reiterated his intention of attempting to have it amended so as to strike out this appropriation and impose a tax on the meat trade to defray the cost of inspection. When he heard the bill had passed the House he declared he would fight it in the Senate, introducing his amendment on the floor of the Senate if necessary, in case the Senate Committee on Agriculture, of which Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, is chairman, did not amend the bill in committee to suit him.

### Strong Public Opposition to Beveridge Plan.

The unanimous adoption of the bill by the House indicated an apparent realization by members of that body of the conditions surrounding the meat industry and the enforcement of the meat inspection system. It followed the adoption last week by the American National Livestock Association of strong resolutions opposing the fixing of inspection cost on the packers. The livestock industry and the meat trade are united on this point, and their influence is shown.

Legislators in the lower house appear to realize that the imposing of an inspection tax on the meat trade would mean hardship both to the producer of meat animals and the consumer of meat. The Senate has yet to act, though it is likely that the effort of Senator Beveridge to attract further public attention to himself by repeating his ill-informed performance of last year will not enlist any great amount of Senatorial sympathy.

The passage of the bill in the House afforded Chairman Wadsworth occasion for the first formal reference he has made to the treatment he received at the hands of the President when the inspection measure was under discussion at the last session. Before the bill passed the House on Wednesday he made a statement in which he pointed to the successful operation of the inspection law in the form his committee had drafted it, and quoted Chief Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry as his authority.

He called attention to the fact that it was this bill, in this form, which the President had so severely condemned, and the successful enforcement of which was now the best reply to the slurs which had been cast upon Chairman Wadsworth and the members of the committee.

### Wadsworth Scores the President.

Mr. Wadsworth's words were greeted with great applause from all parts of the House, and he received an ovation as he concluded and the bill was unanimously passed. In making his statement Chairman Wadsworth said:

"Last June, when the meat inspection legislation was under consideration by Congress, the Chief Executive of the nation saw fit, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, in unmeasured terms and in language conveying a threat and in words intimating a doubt as to the sincerity and honesty of purpose of the members of that committee, to condemn the meat inspection bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture for the consideration of the House. I send to the desk the Executive letter and the one I wrote in answer, in justice to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and ask the clerk to read them as a part of my remarks."

(The letters were read, and Mr. Wadsworth continued.)

"As the House well knows, the very bill condemned so severely by the Executive in his letter to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, with few amendments in its verbiage, amendments which in no way

—and I measure my words—increased its effectiveness, was signed by him on June 20, 1906, and is now the law of the land. In further justice to and in vindication of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and in view of all the circumstances and the use that has been made of the Executive's letter, I may be permitted, in justice to and in vindication of myself, to offer the testimony of the Secretary of Agriculture, as given by Dr. Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry—the bureau having in charge the execution of that law. I read from the hearings of that committee on January 9 the testimony of Dr. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry:

#### Melvin Opposes Change in Law.

The Chairman—You know the working of the law so much better than we can possibly know it that we would like to have your opinion.

Dr. Melvin—The general action of the bill has been found to be very effective, and there is no doubt that it has resulted in a great deal of good, and I would not like to endanger it by suggesting changes.

Mr. Lever—We had a severe agitation last year about this meat business—the packing business. I want to ask whether or not that agitation hurt seriously our export trade in meat products?

Dr. Melvin—There is no doubt that it did for a time.

Mr. Lever—This bill prepared by this committee, has it had any effect whatever in restoring the confidence of our foreign buyers of meat and meat products, and are we beginning to get back on a normal basis in the export of these products.

Dr. Melvin—Yes, I think we are, quite rapidly.

Mr. Lever—Is it your opinion that it is the result of this bill?

Dr. Melvin—Yes.

Mr. Lever—Prepared by this committee?

Dr. Melvin—Yes.

Mr. Field—Is there any doubt in your

mind that this agitation and complaint were justly founded?

Dr. Melvin—Some of the claims were simply ridiculous upon the face of them—many of them. There was some foundation for many of the complaints that were made. I think that the passage of the bill and the enforcement of the law has resulted in removing nearly all the cause for complaint.

"So that after seven months of study of the provision," concluded Mr. Wadsworth, "during which time many questions arose and had to be settled and many rules and regulations promulgated, and after four months of active enforcement of the bill the Secretary of Agriculture has not found it necessary to suggest or recommend a single amendment to make it more effective—not one. So far, at least, the bill has been found to be an honest one and an effective one, just as I promised you it would be, gentlemen, last June—on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, when without reading it you passed it under suspension of the rules. That is all." (Long continued general applause.)

#### BEVERIDGE WANTS TO KNOW.

Senator Beveridge on Wednesday, in the Senate, demanded to know what had become of his bill, introduced on December 9, to compel the packers to pay cost of inspection, and requiring the dating of all cans and packages. This was introduced as a separate bill, failing the passage of which Senator Beveridge intended to tack his idea as a rider to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, in place of the \$3,000,000 government appropriation for inspection. Chairman Proctor, of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, in reply to Beveridge's inquiry, promised that the bill would be given consideration at the next meeting of the committee.

## CONDITIONS IN LONDON'S GREAT MEAT CENTER

Following the agitation caused in Great Britain by the so-called "exposure" of sanitary conditions in Chicago packing plants, the British authorities began to pay a little attention to conditions in their own centers of meat distribution. The result was a scandal which threatened to eclipse the American agitation. But it was of more or less brief duration, and seems now to have died down to a great extent, the British public having its attention diverted to other things.

The American press contained only brief references to the discoveries in the British meat investigation, but an American who has recently returned from abroad prints some of his impressions of London's great meat market, Smithfield, which will be a revelation to Americans. It is safe to say that conditions such as he describes exist in no public market in this country, whether under federal, state or local supervision. And if any American packinghouse operates under such sanitary and hygienic rules as appear to prevail at Smithfield, it has yet to be discovered by even the keenest of the sensation-seeking magazine writers.

In his description of Smithfield Market as he saw it himself, R. P. Fales, managing editor of the Chicago Live Stock Report, a careful and conservative chronicler, has this to say, among other things:

"It may be unequivocally stated that Amer-

ican standards of cleanliness, as regards the handling of meat, are very much more exacting than those which govern at Smithfield Market. In plain words, many things, patent to the most casual observer, are there regarded apparently as a matter of course which would not for a moment be tolerated in any representative American meat market, wholesale or retail, much less in such an important center of distribution as Smithfield, which is presumably under municipal surveillance. There are undoubtedly many things which we may profitably learn from England, but the production and handling of meat is not one of them. In that—in quality, purity and wholesomeness, America leads the world, and will continue to do so.

#### Dirty Methods Everywhere.

"Most of the market stalls are sadly in need of paint. The floors, even in the main building, are caked with dirt. The meat is carelessly handled by dirty porters, a particularly repulsive feature being the carrying of pieces of meat on their bare heads, in direct contact with the hair—of course balanced, or held in place, with the hands. I saw one burly chap carrying a nice piece of beef in that manner with the loose end lying against his bare neck, down which streams of sweat were trickling—and decided that I didn't care for any beef for dinner that day. Meat piled

up on the floor is a very common sight—sometimes with a dirty piece of burlap beneath it, but often on the bare floor.

"Worse still, outside of the main building you see large quantities of meat piled on the bare and filthy sidewalk, exposed to the dust and heat of an August day. Passing one of these piles I saw a porter push a projecting piece of meat into place with his foot, the sole of his shoe, filthy from contact with the sputum-spattered sidewalk, directly against the raw surface of the beef.

#### Unclean Wagons the Worst Feature.

"Perhaps the most disgusting feature is the unclean condition of most of the wagons. A few that I inspected looked all right, with floor covered with clean straw—but the majority were only passably clean, and some were positively filthy. Perhaps a few pieces of grimy burlap covered the floor, perhaps the meat was piled in on the bare bottom of the wagon, depending upon the inclination of the owner. Few of the wagons had seats, the driver in most cases sitting on the meat.

"In certain parts of the market (outside the main building) the cheap, rough meat, heads, livers, etc., are piled up on the dirty sidewalks in a manner absolutely inexcusable in the handling of meat destined for human use, no matter how inferior its quality or how poverty-stricken the unfortunates who are obliged to buy and eat it. Rows of jugs labeled 'Meat Preservative—The Real Genuine Article,' are openly exposed for sale at various shops within the market area. Apparently no bones are made of the use of chemical preservatives, and the need of same after meat has lain piled up in the sun through a long summer day is self-evident—though here in America we prefer refrigeration, and consider that, on the whole, meat is better off hung in a cool room than piled on floor or sidewalk.

#### Americans' Stalls Were Above Criticism.

"It is not out of place to say here that the sanitary conditions of the stalls occupied by the American packers are in every respect above criticism, and the more important British concerns observe a reasonable degree of cleanliness, though few of the latter are up to the American standard.

"Possibly some of our British friends may think that the statements made in this article are colored by prejudice. Such, however, is not the case. If so disposed I might quote some of the best informed men in the London meat trade—not Americans, either, and at least one not identified with any American interest—who told me worse things than are herein written—but, as stated at the outset, I am not dealing in hearsay, but recording the results of a personal inspection."

#### MODEL CHICAGO PACKING PLANTS.

No tourist who visits Chicago should fail to see for himself the wonderful improvements that have been made in recent years in the packing houses. During the past five or ten years the great packing houses have been open to the inspection of the world. Uniformed guides are waiting at the doors to escort visitors through every department, so that the business has been carried on under the eyes of the world, and during all these years progress has been steady

(Continued on page 24.)

## BASIS OF GERMAN TARIFF AGREEMENT REACHED

Cable dispatches from Berlin this week announced that the American and German tariff commissions had reached an agreement as a basis for a tariff arrangement between the two countries to take the place of the present truce, which expires in June. Chairman North of the American commission sailed for this country Wednesday, and Commissioners Gerry and Stone will follow when the drawing up of the agreement articles has been completed.

It will, of course, be necessary for Congress and the German Reichstag to act before any agreement can be put in force. It does not look as though the present Congress would have time to do anything of the sort, thus leaving the administration to make such an arrangement as it can, pending another session of Congress. It is stated in Washington that Germany is willing to extend the present privileges of her minimum tariff to the United States for still another year after June 30, in order to permit the next Congress to act.

The Berlin reports say that even if no formal treaty between the two countries should be ratified by their respective legislatures, it is felt by the American and German commissioners who participated in the tariff conference that much has been gained through this interchange of views toward cementing friendly commercial relations between Germany and the United States. From the outset the sessions of the conference have been marked by much cordiality of feeling, and nothing has occurred to mar the cordial relations which existed between the commissioners.

As things stand now neither Government has committed itself to any course of action with regard to the tariff rates. But if it should be deemed advisable by the two Governments to negotiate a commercial treaty all the necessary preparatory work has been accomplished by the Berlin conference. The details of what took place at the conference will not be announced until they can be placed before President Roosevelt on the one hand and the German Foreign Office on the other.

### Will Again Extend the Time.

A Washington dispatch says that Germany has signified to the State Department her willingness to again extend to the United States her minimum tariff, although the right this country had to claim it expired a year ago. This concession of Germany is due to the sending of the North commission to Berlin to make a study of the commercial relations between the two countries. The commission's report may form the basis of a new commercial treaty and Germany has extended the period during which the United States may enjoy the minimum tariff until Congress shall have had an opportunity to act upon the matter of German trade reciprocity.

When a year ago the previous arrangements between Germany and the United States came to an end, the two countries were on the verge of a tariff war. However, Germany extended until June of this year her minimum tariff under the new laws of that country. Thus the United States has enjoyed the same privileges and

advantages as the countries with which Germany made new reciprocal conventions. In return, the United States granted certain changes in customs administration asked by the Germany Government.

As long as there is a possibility of a definite understanding with the United States Germany is willing to forego the operation of her new maximum tariff against the United States. It is not likely that there will be any further extension than the one now proposed. It is not known for just how long this new extension will operate. In making it Germany runs more or less risk of incurring the displeasure and antagonism of the countries with which she has made trade conventions, on the ground of undue favoritism shown to the United States in giving "something for nothing."

### HUNGRY GERMANS WANT OUR MEAT.

The food problem is the vital one confronting the people of Germany to-day, and by far the great majority of them have reached the point where they are ready to demand that their government permit the admission of American meat to relieve their food difficulty. This fact, indicated by the recent readiness of the German government to treat with the American tariff commissioners, is corroborated this week in statements made by Max Wolf, a Chicago employe of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has just returned from a long visit to his old home in Germany. Said Mr. Wolf in an interview in Chicago this week:

"No one who has not personally visited Germany in recent years can know of the distress that prevails there for meat. The poor people long ago gave up the hope of eating meat more than once a month; the middle classes try to be satisfied with it once a week, and the well-to-do feel that they can have meat on their tables only once a day. That, understand, does not mean meat in the quantities ordinary families eat it in America. It means that a pound of meat is made to serve a family of five or six persons.

"Chucks of beef and the cheaper classes of meats such as we use for pot roasts and boiling pieces sell there at 22 cents to 24 cents a pound, and tenderloin steak costs 50 cents a pound. Pork is relatively as high in cost and mutton is even scarcer. Chickens and other fowls are so high in cost that they are a luxury for the rich alone.

"The whole populace in cities, with the exception of the very rich land owners, are crying for the admission of American meat, hoping that it will mean that they may more frequently provide for their families the food they need. Potatoes and sauerkraut are the main articles of food and these are much more expensive than they were ten years ago.

### Even Horse Meat is Very High.

"So scarce have become all classes of meat that the consumption of horse meat is increasing greatly, and even this more undesirable class of meat is commanding surprisingly high prices. The hunger for meat food is most intense and if the will of the great majority of consumers in Germany could rule the situation the ports would be thrown open to our cattle and meats to-morrow. The German populace, which has been so long bound down by agrarian domination, is ready to break its bondage and demand conditions that will give the hungry people more abundant, better and cheaper food. I shall be disappointed if we are not shipping cattle on foot to Hamburg within a year.

"In fact, everything the people have to buy for food is considerably higher in cost than here and the poor families long ago

abandoned all hope of providing meat for their children. Wages are less than half the wages paid in this country. The ordinary laboring man gets 60 cents a day and a good housemaid can be hired for \$1 a week. Shoes are about the same cost there as in America and great quantities of American shoes are sold there. Clothing alone is much cheaper than here, a tailor-made suit of clothes of good goods to be had at \$12 to \$14."

### A COLD STORAGE FALSE-ALARM.

Dispatches from Washington appeared this week in the columns of the daily press to the effect that Chief Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry, had made public his conclusions on the effects of cold storage on various food products, and that he had officially denounced refrigeration of any article of food for longer than a brief period. These statements were taken up and sagely commented upon by the erudite editorial writers of daily newspapers as marking the death-knell of cold storage.

As a matter of fact, both the Washington correspondents who framed the "story" and the editors who fulminated warnings based upon it were following a stale scent. The statements attributed to Dr. Wiley were made by him at a hearing before a House committee some time ago. The printed report of this hearing has just been issued, and while an interesting record, is far from being news. So far as is known the Department of Agriculture has not completed its investigations into cold storage, as ordered by Congress. When it does, the results will be officially announced. Statements made by Dr. Wiley before the House committee can be taken as nothing more than an expression of his individual theories, since they were not based on the results of any concluded experiments.

### CANADIANS OPPOSE DATE ON CANS.

Canadian lobster packers have made a vigorous protest against the proposal of the Canadian government to enact a law providing for government inspection of lobster canneries, a feature of which is the requirement that the name of the packer and the date of packing shall be placed on each can. They do not object to Government inspection, they say. Such a move would give the public greater confidence in their goods. But they do object to putting on the name of the packer and the date of the pack on each can they send out.

Lobsters, the packers claim, are put up in tins and hermetically preserved, and will keep for an indefinite period. The canning season lasts for three months only, and the buyer who did not understand the conditions, they assert, would be prejudiced against buying a can he saw stamped several months back. The objection to the firm's name being placed on the labels is based on the fact that most of the jobbers and retailers paste on their own labels bearing their own names, and the customers, knowing and having faith in these firms nearer home, would not so readily buy goods labelled with the name of some far-distant company.

Business openings and chances to make profitable investments are offered through the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48.



# THE MODERN PACKING HOUSE

*By FRED. W. WILDER*

Formerly general superintendent Swift & Company and general superintendent, designer and builder of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company plant at Chicago.



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MR. WILDER, THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK, WAS SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WILDER & DAVIS, PRACTICAL PACKING HOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 37 OF THIS ISSUE.

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Newport County Creamery Company, Newport, R. I., is fitting up its building at Lawton's Valley for the manufacture of sausages and other pork products.

The Bennett Leather Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by T. J. Keogh, F. E. White and F. G. Romann.

At the annual meeting of the Pork Packers' and Slaughterers' Association, of Cincinnati, O., the old officers and directors were re-elected as follows: Herman Lowenstein, president; Fred Schroth, vice president; John Hoffmann, treasurer, and Bayard Thompson, secretary.

The Mexican National Leather Company of Augusta, Me., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to operate tanneries. President and treasurer, J. Berry, of Augusta.

The Frank Beck Leather Works, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to manufacture leather. F. Beck, Brooklyn; C. K. Allen and H. A. Leland, New York City, are the incorporators.

The West End Butchers' Association of South Bend, Ind., at its recent meeting decided to organize a stock company and establish and equip an up-to-date slaughter house for the purpose of supplying meat to the members of the association. In case the price of ice is not at satisfactory figure this season, the association will also go into the ice business and will supply the various members of the organization. Negotiations are now in progress with a number of Michigan dealers with that end in view.

Embry Brothers, who established the Lafayette stock yards at Lafayette, Ind., are said to be considering the advisability of erecting a packinghouse adjoining the stock yards. It is understood that some definite understanding will be reached in a few days. If the house is built, it will be on the south side of the property now owned by the company and will be thoroughly modern.

The W. B. Schneider Meat Company of Kansas City, Mo., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by W. B. Schneider, G. K. Thurston, W. A. Pollock and others.

The Greenville Packing Company, Greenville, Tenn., contemplates the erection of an ice and cold storage plant at that place.

Stone, Timlow & Company of Boston, Mass., have been incorporated to deal in wool, hides, skins, etc., with \$100,000 capital stock. President, A. H. Stone, Boston; treasurer, W. F. Timlow, Englewood, N. J.

Articles of incorporation have been filed under the laws of New Jersey for the Mexican National Packing Company, of which John W. De Kay is president. The authorized capital stock is \$10,000,000. The company proposes to erect three large packing plants in Mexico in addition to one already built at Uruapan.

The Eagle Tanning Works at Grand Haven, Mich., have been damaged by fire.

It is expected that the big plant that is now being erected on Staten Island, N. Y., by the Procter & Gamble Company will be completed by the middle of April or the first of May. The plant will consist of six buildings with the most modern machinery and

will give employment to upwards of \$1,000 men.

The refrigerating plant of Armour & Company at Chicago was damaged on January 28 by the explosion of an ammonia tank.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brelsford Packing and Storage Company, Harrisburg, Pa., the following named directors were unanimously elected: B. F. Meyer, Lane S. Hart, H. D. Hemler, Louis Dellone, M. G. Potts, J. G. M. Bay, F. Eugene Walz, David Fleming, H. M. Kelley and P. Russ.

The Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., will erect an addition to its plant for killing. Wannenwetsch & Company, of the same city, have drawn the plans and will install the equipment.

The Klink Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., will erect a new killing plant early in the spring as an addition to its present facilities. Plans have not been drawn as yet.

The New Jersey Petroleum Soap Company of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, to manufacture soap, by D. C. Edwards, G. L. Dayton and R. Ferrice, Jr.

The Ashland Mill and Fertilizer Company, Ashland, Ala., has been organized with \$25,000 capital stock. A. A. Northern is president.

The Street & Corkran Company, Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with \$600,000 capital to conduct a pork packing plant. Incorporators are B. W. Corkran, Jr., T. D. Hill, J. D. Armstrong, L. G. Corkran, J. B. Doyle and H. J. Weinkle. This company will take over the business of Street & Corkran.

It is reported that W. B. Worsham is interested in the organization of a \$100,000 stock company for the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Henrietta, Tex.

The Mart Cotton Oil Company of Mart, Tex., has been incorporated with \$60,000 capital stock by J. R. Gillman, L. B. Smyth and J. A. Gill.

The plant of the Arrowhead Tanning Company at San Bernardino, Cal., has been damaged by fire. Loss \$2,000.

### LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Alexandria, La.—G. A. Morris of Mexico, Mo., is promoting a company to establish an ice plant here.

Ruston, La.—D. James of Junction City, Ark., has organized a company for the erection of an ice plant and bottling works. About \$30,000 will be expended.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Beaumont Ice, Light and Refrigerating Company is to erect a one-story brick building to be used for ice storage. About \$15,000 is to be expended.

Sweetwater, Tex.—M. G. O'Neil and associates of Dallas, Tex., will erect ice, light and water-works at a cost of \$35,000.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Wichita Falls Dairy and Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with \$12,000 capital stock by J. E. Hutt, P. E. Clawson and J. G. Simpson, all of Fort Worth, Tex.

South Boston, Va.—L. F. Gaines, W. P. Lacy and C. C. Barksdale have incorporated the South Boston Ice Company with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Buffalo, W. Va.—The Buffalo Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$5,000

capital stock by W. E. Fife, H. E. Eastham, H. H. Blake and others.

Romney, W. Va.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Exchange it was decided to erect a 3-ton ice plant.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Eastern Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by F. T. Lewis, C. D. Coonley and Edward Strolbrand.

Albany, N. Y.—The Still Water Ice and Cold Storage Company has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing ice. The company will have a capital stock of \$125,000. Peter J. Callan, J. J. Gallogly, B. W. Burdick, Wallace McKee and Howard Hendrickson are among the organizers.

Johnston, Pa.—The F. M. Shaffer Ice Company has purchased a site on which will be erected a modern ice plant, to cost around \$60,000.

Cincinnati, O.—The Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by a number of commission men of this city.

Chicago, Ill.—The plant of the White Eagle Brewing Company was partly destroyed by fire on January 30, entailing a loss of \$70,000.

### AN EXPERT FOR COTTON OIL AGENT.

An effort is being made to secure the appointment of John S. LeClercq, of Paris, Texas, manager of the Continental Oil Company and a member of the governing board of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, as special government agent to investigate markets for cottonseed products abroad, under an appropriation which, it is hoped, the present Congress will grant. Mr. LeClercq was indorsed at a mass meeting of Texas and territory mill men recently held in Dallas, and went to Washington to see about the appointment. He is one of the best-posted men in the trade, both as to manufacturing processes and marketing, and if he is sent abroad will be able to obtain an immense amount of valuable information for the trade.

### SHEEP AND WOOL IN 1906.

In its annual wool review for 1906 the National Association of Wool Manufacturers estimates the number of sheep fit for shearing on April 1, 1906, as 38,540,798, as compared to 38,621,476 a year previous. Decreases occurred chiefly in the grazing states, where the temptingly high markets for mutton caused a cutting down of flocks. In some of the middle states, on the other hand, the flocks increased as farmers found sheep-feeding and wool-growing more remunerative. The total wool production of the country for 1906 is estimated at 298,915,130 lbs., valued at \$79,721,383. Of this yield, 42,000,000 lbs. is estimated as pulled wool. The total clip is figured at about 3,500,000 lbs. less than in 1905.

### THREATS TO BURN A MEAT PLANT.

Since the damage by fire to the plant of the Kerns Packing Company at Lafayette, Ind., on January 20 the management has been forced to place a special police guard at the plant to prevent another fire. Threats by incendiaries are said to have been made that they would burn down the entire plant as soon as it was repaired. Who the anonymous enemies of the packers are is not known.

# Ham

Ham is a food that builds healthy bodies—because it contains the vital elements needed to make bone and muscle. Ham furnishes both heat and energy—stimulates every function of the body.

And Ham is delicious! The very smell of it sizzling in the pan makes your mouth water. But to have the sweet, juicy, tender kind, you must remember the Brand—Swift's "Premium."

Yes, "Premium" in fact as well as name. There's a "Premium" on the best Ham—Swift's "Premium." And its Premium in quality and flavor as it steams on the platter at Breakfast time.

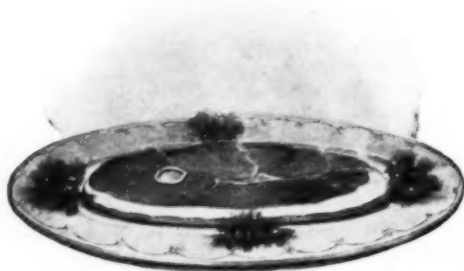
Be insistent—when you ask for Ham be sure you get

## For February Breakfasts

Everything depends on how you begin the day. A wholesome, easily digested breakfast helps to make a day successful. Try—

Fruit  
Hot Biscuits  
Swift's Premium Ham  
Browned Potatoes  
Coffee

## Swift's "Premium"



There is a Premium on every good ham or piece of bacon—"Swift's Premium." It is burned into the rind and no matter where the ham or bacon is bought, these words "Swift's Premium, U. S. Inspected and Passed" appear as a guarantee—a testimony of quality—an assurance that Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon are uniformly sweet, tender and juicy—wholesome. When you buy ham or bacon ask for "Swift's Premium."

**SWIFT'S  
PREMIUM**  
U. S. INS. PSD. EST. 3



Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

**THE  
NATIONAL PROVISIONER**  
**New York and  
Chicago**  
Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**  
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**DR. J. H. SENNER..... President and Editor**

**GENERAL OFFICES**

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Ill.; Joseph Allredice, Indianapolis Abattoir Com-  
pany, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Robe, Robe &  
Brother, New York.

**COLD STORAGE "REFORM"**

There seems to be an epidemic of proposed  
laws for controlling the cold storage of food  
products. It is part of the hysterical so-  
called "pure food" wave which has been  
sweeping the country for the past year or  
more, and is perhaps the most nonsensical  
of all the various phases of that movement.

The originators of these bills know noth-  
ing of the subject at issue; most of them  
are endeavoring merely to secure a little per-  
sonal advertising by posing as champions of  
pure food. They can know nothing of the  
matter, for experts are at issue on many  
of the vital points, and to clear them up the  
United States Department of Agriculture, by  
direction of Congress, is making an investi-  
gation into the effects of cold storage upon  
food products.

The resolutions of the American Meat  
Packers' Association and the American Ware-  
housemen's Association requesting all legis-

lative bodies to postpone action upon such  
proposed laws is both sensible and oppor-  
tune. When research shows cold-stored foods  
to be harmful there will be time to legislate  
upon it.

Surely the food-faddists can wait to hear  
what Dr. Wiley has to say upon the subject,  
and it may be they will have his authority,  
at least, to give weight to their pleadings.  
It is entirely possible that they will, for the  
great government chemist ignores all modern  
progress and believes only in "the ways of  
other days." Cold storage is a creation of  
modern man for a useful purpose and may,  
therefore, be reprehensible to this esteemed  
scientist. But he might be inconsistent this  
time (other great men have been) and make  
a favorable report.

Either way it is viewed, there is no sense  
in hasty legislation.

**PROMOTING MEAT PLANTS**

From the many unkind things which have  
recently been said concerning the packing  
industry, both in this country and abroad,  
it would not seem to be an auspicious time  
to endeavor to induce the public to put its  
money into new packing enterprises. Per-  
haps the record of profits shown by those  
of the big American concerns which are or-  
ganized on a stock company basis has en-  
couraged emulation in the face of discour-  
aging agitation against the meat industry.  
At any rate, there seems to be a little era  
of packinghouse promotion opening up, at  
least in London, where investors are now  
offered glittering inducements to buy the  
shares of at least two new concerns which  
are, according to the published prospectuses,  
to revolutionize the world's meat trade. One  
has selected Roumania as the seat of its  
activities, while the other is to make Mexico  
the hub of the meat universe.

Both claim to have secured valuable con-  
cessions and monopolies from the govern-  
ments of the countries in which they are  
to be located. The Roumanian project is  
backed by British interests, with a modest  
\$1,250,000 capital, and its promoters hope to  
dispose of from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 lbs.  
of meat on the British market annually.  
As that market takes close to a billion  
pounds of meat per year, the Roumanian  
promoters modestly disclaim any intention of  
cornering the meat trade of the United  
Kingdom.

The authors of the Mexican scheme are  
much more ambitious. Their capital stock is  
\$10,000,000, besides \$2,000,000 worth of gold  
bonds already authorized, which they are  
now offering to British investors, with the  
promise that they propose to outrival not  
only the United States, but Argentina as  
well, in the British market. These promoters,  
now obtaining much publicity in London at

banquets and elsewhere, are Americans.  
One fails, however, to recollect the connec-  
tion of the name of any one of them with  
any particular achievement in the history of  
the meat industry in this country.

**PITY THE POOR ICE MAN**

The lot of the dealer in natural ice is  
indeed a hard one. His lines are never cast  
in pleasant places. In winter Nature leaves  
him in the lurch, and then in summer the  
public and the press lambaste him as a rob-  
ber and a hold-up man. Having suffered pre-  
viously from overstocking on a low market,  
he went into last season with scarcely a ton  
of old ice in his houses, to encounter a warm  
winter when he could cut no ice to speak of,  
and a following summer when people were  
willing to pay him any price for the ice he  
didn't have! It is true a lot of unfortunate  
ice men were put in jail for cornering the  
market, but as it was discovered the corner  
was empty, they had to be let out again.  
You can't raise prices on what you haven't  
got to sell!

This winter it was hoped conditions would  
surely be better. But until the last few  
days the outlook for cutting ice was even  
more dismal than ever. And now when the  
cold snap has come and the ice is thick the  
"hoodoo" is still at work. In the East  
they cannot get labor to cut and house the  
ice, and in the West where there is plenty of  
labor they can't get cars to haul the ice to  
storage points. There would appear to be  
but one safe way out for the ice merchant:  
Get an ice machine and then laugh at the  
weather man.

**FAVORABLE PROSPECTS**

All reports from Berlin as well as from  
Washington agree on a very favorable situa-  
tion of the negotiations between this coun-  
try and Germany for a satisfactory modus  
vivendi in tariff matters. Indications point  
to another temporary arrangement for the  
continuance of the present interim until  
definite agreements appear more feasible than  
at present for the two governments. The  
strengthening of the German government by  
the recent elections acts equally favorably  
for future developments as the growing dis-  
position of the American government for a  
maximum and minimum tariff. Sincere good  
will evidently prevails between both govern-  
ments and the two nations. The chances for  
a better treatment of American meat prod-  
ucts are now much brighter than they have  
been for years. The American commission,  
assisted by such expert knowledge as that  
of Consul General Frank Mason, performed  
good work and apparently met with a sym-  
pathetic and friendly spirit in their Ger-  
man colleagues.



## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### TRYING OUT LARD.

Following are some easy methods for the rendering of lard on a small scale, as will be found most suitable in every small butcher shop or slaughter house, and for which but such apparatus is required as is usually found in every shop.

Only the best of fat should be used for choice lard. Leaf fat is the best. The back strip of the side also makes nice lard, as do the ham, shoulder and neck trimmings. Gut fat should never be mixed with the leaf and back fat. It makes a strong-smelling lard and should be kept separate. All scraps of lean meat should be cut out of the fat before trying out, as they are very likely to stick to the kettle and get scorched, giving an unpleasant flavor to the lard.

When preparing the fat for trying, cut it into pieces from one to one and one-half inches square. They should be nearly square in size, so that they will try out in about the same time. Fill a clean kettle above three-fourths full and put in a quart of water, or if convenient, a quart of hot lard. One or the other is necessary to prevent the fat from burning before the heat is sufficient to bring out the grease. Keep the kettle over a moderate fire until the cracklings are brown and light enough to float. Frequent stirring will be necessary to prevent burning.

When done remove from the stove and allow to cool slightly, and then strain through a muslin cloth into large jars. Stir it occasionally until it is cool enough to begin to solidify. If pails or smaller jars are to be filled, the lard should be dipped out while just warm enough to be liquid. Stirring while the lard is cooling tends to whiten it and make it smoother. A quarter of a pound of saleratus added to each 100 pounds of fat has a like effect.

### THE THEORY OF SAPONIFICATION.

Lewkowitsch concludes that mono- and diglycerides were formed in the saponification of fats, their presence being indicated by high acetyl values. Since Balbiana has shown that hydroxy-acids, lactones, etc., may be formed during saponification, Lewkowitsch's experiments have been modified by diluting the incompletely saponified mass with water, and dividing it into two equal parts, while in the other the excess of alkali was neutralized, the soaps separated by the method of Spitz, and the residual neutral fat acetylated. In no instance was the anticipated higher acetyl value of the neutral fat obtained; on the contrary, the mixture of neutral fat and free fatty acids in the first portion usually gave the higher results. Lewkowitsch's filtration method was used in each case.

In experiments on similar lines on the partial hydrolysis of olive oil by means of castor seeds, the highest acetyl value of the

products was 28.6. The acetyl value of the neutral fat was higher than that of the mixture of neutral fat and fatty acids, yet the highest difference was 9 units, and this may be due to the presence of hydroxy derivatives or decomposition products of the proteids in the seeds.

Experiments on rancid fats gave analogous results, wherefrom the conclusion is drawn that if the hydrolysis of fats does proceed in stages, it is difficult, if not impossible, to isolate the intermediate compounds, while the high acetyl values are attributed to alterations of the fatty acids by absorption of oxygen, formation of anhydrides, etc., rather than to the presence of mono- and diglycerides.

### FERTILIZER MAKING APPARATUS.

In a method for the manufacture of fertilizers, shoddy hides, leather scraps and the like are heated in a rotary furnace, but the quantity of sulphuric acid usually employed with such substances is reduced. When the reaction is nearly completed, saturated sodium chloride solution is sprayed over the material; the excess of sulphuric acid is thus converted into sodium sulphate, and the liberated hydrochloric acid is drawn off with the other gasses, and passed through the condensing tower. The outlet of the latter discharges the washed gases into the lower part of a filter chamber; at the upper part of this chamber is a perforated plate supporting a layer of peat moss through which the gases pass before being discharged into the atmosphere. About 28 pounds of calcium phosphate, gypsum, or chalk may be added to the material in the furnace before adding the brine, in order to break up any lumps of material which may have formed. The quantity of brine added varies from 0.5 to 0.75 cwt., according to the nature of the raw material.

### FORMALDEHYDE IN FOODS.

G. Perrier has examined for formaldehyde various foods, including natural ciders made from apples sterilized according to his formula. Trillat's method gave negative results, but the more delicate method of Voisenet showed that most of the samples contained from 1-500,000th to 1-300,000th of formaldehyde. The proved occurrence of formaldehyde in the air, and in products of combustion, especially wood-smoke, led him to examine a number of smoked foods—bacon, hams, sausage, herrings, etc.—in all of which were found varying quantities of formaldehyde. Strict administration of the law prohibiting the presence of formaldehyde would preclude the use of these articles of food, or of the use of the smoking process in preparing them.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

### SOAP DRYING MACHINE.

In a soap drying machine which is the invention of F. H. Merrill, of Los Angeles, Cal., the soap is discharged by means of an elevator into a bin provided with a series of deflectors, sloping downwards, and having an air space between them. Or there may be a combination of two such bins with the deflectors on their inner and outer walls. A deflector at the top directs the soap into either bin, and there is an air chamber below the partition between the bins, and a deflector for directing the air upwards from this chamber to either side of the partition. The soap is divided in a machine before reaching the elevator, and is distributed by means of spreaders before entering the bins.

### PROCESS OF REFINING BUTTER.

One process of refining butter is given as follows: The butter is melted at a temperature of 115 degrees F., with constant stirring, then allowed to settle, and the fat separated from the water, curd, etc. The melted fat is now subjected to centrifugal action at a temperature of 90 degrees F., and afterwards passed into a chamber, where it is thoroughly mixed with a greater quantity of pasteurized milk by means of a blast of air introduced at the bottom of the chamber, the temperature being kept at 130 degrees F. The mixture is then withdrawn, cooled, the butter is separated, chilled for eighteen hours and worked up as usual.

### BLEACHING OILS AND FATS.

According to one process of bleaching oils and fats, two hundred parts of oil, such as cotton or corn oil, are agitated in a closed vessel for 10 hours, with 600 parts of water and 15 parts of sodium hyposulphite. The mixture is then allowed to stand for about 32 hours and the oil layer separated. Formaldehyde sodium hyposulphite may also be used—10 parts of the compound are employed for the above mentioned quantities of oil and water, the mixture is heated in a closed vessel to a temperature of 70 degrees C., and then allowed to stand until bleaching has been effected.

### APPARATUS FOR HANDLING HIDES.

The improvement of an apparatus for handling hides, patented by B. A. McNabb, Lowell, Mass., pertains to a means with particular reference to those hides and skins which are treated for so-called patent leather, and by means of which the hides fastened to the boards in the usual manner may be readily placed in proper position in the drying oven, and when the drying process is finished the hides may be removed from the oven in far less time and with less labor than by the ordinary method of handling.

**We Can Sell the Goods to the Packing House Trade**

**We know the buyers and they know us. We can handle manufacturers' lines better than anybody in the business. Try us!**

**FRED. K. HIGBIE CO., Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.**

Members American Meat Packers' Association.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### A MECHANICAL MEAT SALTER.

In the packing industry the mechanical salting of meat is a thing almost unknown, and in some cases unheard of. Heretofore this operation has been done by hand, a tedious and inefficient method requiring the services of a large number of men and consuming a great amount of time.

With a view of overcoming these difficulties the Mechanical Manufacturing Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, has lately placed a salting machine on the market. Designed

### ATLAS ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The Atlas Engine Works of Indianapolis, Ind., has issued a neat and compact general bulletin containing illustrations and specifications of the principal features of its line of engines, boilers, etc. This concern is the largest exclusive builder of steam engines and boilers in the world. The bulletin referred to contains large and clearly-outlined illustrations of Atlas engines and boilers of various classes, accompanied by a table of specifications for each. The prospective pur-

### ARMOUR'S 1907 CALENDAR.

Every year Armour & Company issue a collection of half a dozen types of American beauty, laying under contribution for it the foremost artists of the country. That the maidens of 1907 are more than equal to their sisters of earlier years will be the verdict of every one who glances at these six reproductions of as many different illustrators' feminine ideals.

Harrison Fisher has drawn a beautiful girl looking down at a rose that she holds, the flower is worked out in watercolor style that contrasts with the rest of the sharp line treatment as distinctly as if it were another color. For the rest is executed with the pencil point over a thin wash of color that gives the blond of the hair and the flesh tints of face and neck, deepening to the hue of health in the cheek.

One of the daintiest of these sketches represents a pretty girl leaning toward the spectator, as though from a box in the theatre. She is drawn—painted, if you prefer the word—in pastel, and that sweetest, most evanescent of mediums is handled with the requisite sureness and lightness.

The name signed to this is C. D. Williams, a name first noted in Chicago newspapers, but now appearing in the pages of popular magazines.

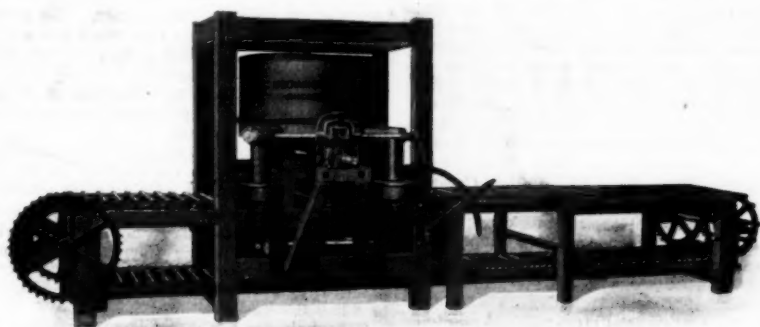
F. S. Manning is another Chicago man invited to take part in this tournament of loveliness, and not for the first time, as his 1906 "Armour girl" was one of the best liked of that fair galaxy. This year he draws in red chalk a blithe, girlish head gracefully poised on a slender neck. She looks a buoyant, youthful creature, and the sketch is distinctly clever.

For the third time C. Allen Gilbert joins the Armour band. His previous contributions were lovely profiles drawn in crayon; this time he presents a beautiful full face which is likely to be even more popular than her predecessors of 1905 and 1906.

John Cecil Clay first came into notice through some theatrical work, portraits of actors, posters and cover designs. Next appeared his "Garden of Love," with faces of amorous youths and maidens leaning out from every imaginable flower. Very different from that somewhat sentimental, though attractive series is the cool, clean-cut, up-to-date girl included in this collection.

A signature familiar to all who keep up with current illustration is that of Karl Anderson. Mr. Anderson presents his heroine in a low-necked lacy gown and a large shady hat that fuses with the luxuriance of her hair, and is adorned with a sweeping white plume.

From these, and such as these, men at the top of their profession, is drawn the material for the famous Armour & Company calendar.



THE NEW MECHANICAL MEAT SALTER.

by men familiar with this branch of the industry, it has proved to be a reliable method of securing the proper salting of meats. It will take all sizes of cuts, and the salt, being blown onto the conveyor from four different points, is given a more even distribution than it is possible to secure with the greatest experience under the old system.

With this arrangement about 25,000 pounds of meat can be salted per hour, with more rapid handling and a saving of from 50 to 100 per cent in labor over present methods. These machines have now been in use for nearly four years, and are entirely out of the experimental stage, proving their merits wherever they have been installed. The illustration gives an idea of the appearance of the machine.

### ORDERS FOR OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Owing to the vast number of requests for special oil mill machinery, together with specifications, that are in the hands of The Foos Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio, it has been made absolutely necessary for Mr. W. E. Copenhaver, secretary of the company, to make his annual trip through the oil mill territory several weeks earlier than heretofore. Judging from this, there must be "something doing" among the wide awake mill operators. This is not to be wondered at, if the high efficiency and percentages of saving which have resulted from the installation of "scientific" machinery are considered.

### NEW FOUNDRY FOR LOBEE PUMPS.

The Lobee Pump & Machinery Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has recently added a foundry to its plant for the making of brass and bronze castings. Sixteen men will be employed in the new department. Among orders which the company has lately filled were several pumps for Armour and Cudahy plants.

chaser can tell at a glance what he wants and how he wants it. The bulletin is a very handy thing for the user of power equipment to have on hand, and should prove a quick seller for the company.

### BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

Recent sales of Barber refrigerating and ice-making machinery are reported by the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

Hygienic Ice and Cold Storage Company, Pulaski, Va., 23-ton refrigerating machine and 10-ton ice machine, brine system.

De Laval Dairy Supply Company, Oakland, Cal., for creameries, three 3-ton refrigerating outfits, two 5-ton outfits, one 8-ton outfit.

Alamito Sanitary Dairy Company, Omaha, Neb., 17-ton refrigerating machine, 3-ton ice machine, brine system.

Yost & Clough, Claremore, I. T., ice manufacturers, 23-ton refrigerating machine, 10-ton ice machine, brine system.

Shurtleff Company, Janesville, Wis., ice cream manufacturers, 7-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

Blythesville Light and Power Company, Hollipeter & Jontz, proprietors, Blythesville, Ark., ice manufacturers, 25-ton refrigerating machine, 12-ton ice machine, brine system.

Simonds Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass., manufacturing files, 14-ton refrigerating machine, brine system.

Abbott's Alderney Dairies, Philadelphia, Pa., 8-ton refrigerating machine; brine system.

People's Crystal Ice Company, Rockford, Ill., 70-ton refrigerating machine, 30-ton ice machine, brine system.



### 80 PAGES ON LUBRICATION

New, fresh information on the modern practice of graphite lubrication. Tells what graphite has done, what it will do, what you can do with it. Copy 88-C FREE.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N.J.

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Distilled Water Ice Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture ice by Clyde R. Bates, Howard Glen and M. E. Shields.

San Francisco, Cal.—A new company, to be known as the Mutual Cold Storage Company, has been organized with a capital stock of \$250,000. The corporation will erect and have ready within four months a four-story brick building situated on East street, near Sansome.

Detroit, Mich.—The Merchants' Artificial Ice Company has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock, by retail grocers and butchers. A site for a plant at Brooklyn avenue and the railroad has been secured, and it is expected to be turning out 80 tons of ice daily by the middle of the summer. The officers are: President, Wesley A. Phillips; vice president, Charles Tapert; secretary, Fred L. Norton; treasurer, George E. Gran-zow.

North Charleroi, Pa.—The Valley Crystal Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by T. P. Sloan, J. O. Watson and S. A. Walton.

Indiana, Pa.—The Josephine Ice Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital by J. Gardner, of Blacklick, and H. G. Serene and J. W. Guthrie, of Indiana. A 25-ton plant will be erected.

Windsor, Can.—The Erie Ice Company has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock.

Cleveland, O.—The Arctic Ice Delivery and Ice Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by G. B. Dille, C. F. Schneerer, S. Sanopky, Henry Borocs and R. W. Edwards.

Camden, N. J.—The McCann Brothers Ice Company has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock to manufacture, etc., ice. J. M. McCormick, J. C. Baird and W. N. MacDonald are the incorporators.

Newark, N. J.—The Mutual Benefit Ice Company has been incorporated with \$300,000 to manufacture ice, by H. Kahn, A. Joeck and O. Jahn.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—The Woodbridge Ice Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 to manufacture and harvest ice. S. Polensky, R. Polensky and P. Pavolosky are the incorporators.

Woodbridge, N. J.—The People's Ice and Construction Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to manufacture ice, deal in grain, etc. Incorporators: I. T. Spencer, J. H. Leisen and R. Sattler.

Coleman, Mich.—The Coleman Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$3,870 capital stock.

Saranac, N. Y.—The Saranac Valley Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital stock by H. F. Jackson, J. H. Coffey, of Saranac, and J. Lobdell, Lobdell, N. Y.

## ICE NOTES.

Magnolia, Miss.—The entire plant and equipment which was formerly the property of the Magnolia Ice Manufacturing Company was sold to the Sumrall Ice Company

NEPONSET

THE Strongest—Thickest—  
Most Water and Air-proof  
Insulating Paper made. Send for  
samples and make your own tests.

F. W. BIRD & SON MAKERS  
East Walpole, Mass.  
New York Chicago Washington



by Thad. B. Lampton, the owner. The plant has not been operated in two years and about a year ago was sold under a deed of trust and purchased by Mr. Lampton.

Litchfield, Ill.—H. W. Bartling & Company are interested in the establishment of an ice plant to cost \$20,000.

Greenville, Tenn.—The Greenville Packing Company contemplates the erection of an ice and cold storage plant adjoining its packing plant.

Troy, N. Y.—The office and bottling works of the Quandt Brewing Company at corner of River street and Glen avenue, have been practically destroyed by fire. Loss, \$15,000 to \$20,000. Insured.

Savannah, Ga.—The refrigerating plant in the candy factory of Paul Conida has been damaged by fire. The loss on factory and machinery is about \$15,000.

Rio Vista, Cal.—The electric light and ice plants at this place were entirely destroyed by fire on January 20. Loss, \$15,000.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—An informal meeting of a number of business men decided upon an artificial ice plant for Mt. Clemens, and it is expected that the plans and organization will be perfected this week. The scheme was projected a year ago, when the same conditions of weather prevailed and a natural ice crop became a big uncertainty. It is now proposed to build a plant as an addition to the Mt. Clemens Brewing Company.

Olean, N. Y.—The Bradford Brewing Company is erecting an ice plant in connection with its brewery to cost \$40,000.

Portland, Ore.—The Crystal Ice Company propose to construct an ice skating rink on East Sixth street.

De Queen, Ark.—The De Queen Light and Ice Company's plant has been sold to Texarkana capitalists. The capacity of the plant will be increased by the new company.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—The People's Ice Company has changed its name to the Hattiesburg Ice Company and will increase its capital stock to \$100,000.

(Additional refrigeration notes on page 17.)

## FORE COOLING AMMONIA.

Concerning the objects for and benefits in using what is called a fore cooler for ammonia in an ice-making plant, Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal says, in reply to an inquiry: The colder the liquid ammonia when it enters the expansion coils the greater the net refrigerating results per pound of liquid ammonia. Before the liquid ammonia can do any useful refrigeration in the expansion coils it must all be cooled down to the temperature which exists in the coil. Otherwise the temperature in the coils would rise and no heat would pass through the walls of the pipes from the outside.

Let us take a refrigerating plant working with about 16 pounds back pressure, corresponding to zero degrees Fahrenheit, and with cooling water going over the condensers at 60 degrees F. and leaving at 80 degrees F. If an open air condenser is used, with hot



## GIANT Insulating PAPERS

contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

There's more difference in quality than price between "GIANT" and the ordinary kinds, and that makes much of the difference between profit and loss in running the plant. Send for samples.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

**The Standard Paint Co.**

100 William St., New York

CHICAGO OFFICES:

133-190 Madison Street

SEE PAGE 48  
FOR BARGAINS

CATALOGS

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gas going into the top pipes and all of the liquid coming out of the bottom pipes, the temperature of the liquid ammonia will be a little higher than the temperature of the water which leaves the bottom pipes of the condensers. In our case it would be not less than about 83 degrees F. In counter current condensers this temperature would be lower. We will, however, adhere to the most common form of open air condenser for the purpose of illustration.

Each pound of liquid must be cooled from 83 degrees down to zero degrees. Each pound of liquid ammonia in evaporating from and at zero degrees Fahrenheit to saturated gas will take up 555.50 B. T. U.'s from the surrounding sources of a higher temperature. If, however, the liquid enters the expansion, or evaporating, coils at 83 degrees instead of zero, then a portion of the liquid must be evaporated in order to cool this liquid to zero. This will require for each pound the removal of about 83 B. T. U.'s, since the specific heat of liquid ammonia is approximately the same as that of water. There will then be left for useful refrigeration only 472.50 (555.50—83) B. T. U.'s per pound of ammonia. With a properly constructed counter-current fore cooler there should be no difficulty in cooling the liquid ammonia down to 63 degrees F. with 60 degrees water. In this case there will be left 492.50 (555.50—63) B. T. U.'s per pound of ammonia, if the temperature is kept down to 63 degrees all the way to the expansion valves. The gain will thus be about 4.23 per cent—(492.50—472.50)÷472.50=.0423.

#### THE "FLOODED COIL" SYSTEM.

The "flooded coil" system—sometimes called the "accumulator" system—has come into use to some extent during the past year or two. The difference between this system and the ordinary expansion system is that the refrigerating coils are kept practically entirely filled with cold liquid ammonia instead of with a mixture of liquid and gas (mostly gas), as is the case in direct expansion coils.

With all other conditions the same, a square foot of pipe surface will be much more efficient with liquid in contact with the surface than with a gas. It therefore requires less pipe surface to do a given amount of work with the flooded than with the direct expansion system. The flooded system operates very much like a water tube boiler. There is a drum, or reservoir, located above the coils. The bottom of the reservoir is connected, by means of headers, etc., with the bottom pipes of the coils and the top pipes of the coils are connected by means of headers, etc., with the reservoir at a point some dis-



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The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

tance above its bottom. The coils are all filled with liquid and the reservoir is kept about half full by means of a feed valve, just like regulating the feed water to a steam boiler. The gas is separated from the liquid, which returns from the coils, in the upper part of the reservoir, just as in a steam drum of a water tube boiler. The gas is taken from the highest point of the reservoir by the suction pipe to the refrigerating machine.

If the whole system is properly arranged, "freezing back" to the machine can be much more easily prevented than with the ordinary direct expansion system. The liquid ammonia in the reservoir is kept cold by means of the evaporation which takes place in its upper part.—Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

#### MEAT MEN HAVE TO CUT ICE.

Last winter's experience and the possibility of a second failure of the natural ice crop this year have caused ice men to harvest every pound of ice possible, whenever the chance offered. Lack of labor has been a great drawback. At Omaha when the managements of packing concerns, which harvest their own ice there, saw a chance to cut ice during a brief cold spell, they found it impossible to secure labor enough, and had to order gangs from the meat plants to work on the ice fields, to save the ice while they could. It was the first time on record that such a thing has been done.

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Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-  
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### MODEL CHICAGO PACKING PLANTS.

(Concluded from page 14.)

and continuous in providing better buildings and more sanitary conditions in handling the business. In a business open to the world it is really a matter of surprise to sober, sensible people that critics who are looking for trouble and are given every facility to find it have been able to discover so little that can be used as material for sensational literature.

In the past couple of years improvements have been especially marked. Scores of old buildings have been replaced by new structures of the most sanitary construction. There has been great improvement in the water supply obtained from the city on account of the opening of the new drainage canal, which has purified the lake from which the city is supplied, and this has been supplemented by new artesian wells which the packers have bored. The sanitary facilities for employees have been put in first-class shape and inspectors are present everywhere to see that the employees comply with esthetic standards of cleanliness.

The government has had for years nearly 200 inspectors in the Chicago yards and packing houses, and under the new law several hundred more have been employed, so

that every nook and cranny of the business is under the observation of lynx-eyed experts, clothed with the plenary powers of the federal government and these hundreds of inspectors are watched by old and tried experts, who see that they do their work faithfully. There is no other place on the face of the earth where so many precautions are taken to safeguard the consumer against everything that might be unwholesome or unsanitary.

The employees in the packing houses all wear washable uniforms, which are kept clean, so that their ordinary clothes do not come in contact with the meats they handle, and every year new mechanical devices are added to take the place of human hands. The canning departments have become model kitchens which the most critical housewife might envy in their cleanliness and sanitary arrangements.

One of the mysteries of these packing houses which puzzles every visitor is to discover what they have done with the characteristic odor of the meat market. This ancient and well-known odor cannot be found in any of the departments where meats are handled, and its absence is the best proof that sanitary progress has reached the highest point.

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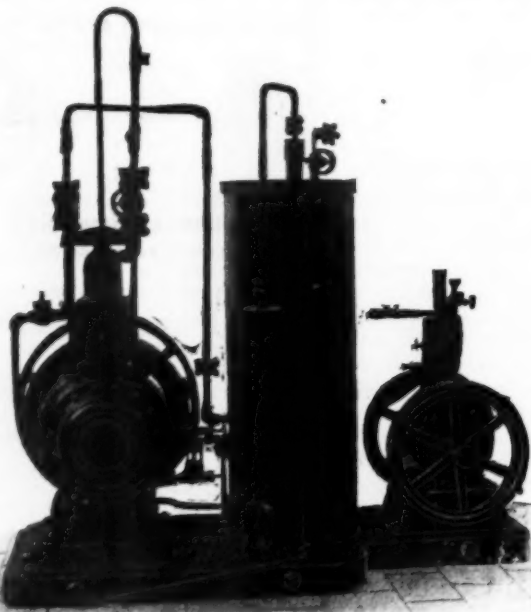
With patent union bonnet top, projecting packing gland and detachable hand wheel, double disks, hung on a ball and socket joint, self-adjusting.

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The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.  
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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Easier Prices Through Largely Increased Hog Receipts, Followed by Sharply Advanced Prices—Market Position Occasionally Sensitive to Hog Supplies—Statistical Positions of the Products Inviting Confidence—Bullish Prices Looked for in the Long Run—Slow Growth of Stocks at the Packing Points—Liberal Home Distributions of Supplies the Main Factor—Deliveries Upon Old Contracts With Foreign Markets About Winding Up of a Large Order—New Foreign Demands of a Conservative Character.**

The fact that the supplies of hogs were running under expectations at the close of last week made the products markets sensitive; it was then easy to push prices up for both meats and lard.

But with the beginning of this week the hogs were arriving at the packing points in a liberal way, and their market prices were declining, by which the products markets became lower at once. Following this was a radical advance in prices with liberal buying by one or two leading operators, with pronounced upward movement of prices in Wednesday's and Thursday's tradings.

The entire products markets are depending, in some degree, as to prices for the near future upon the rate of the hog movement, yet, at the same time, it is easy to boost them upward in prices because of the moderate rate of supplies.

There is little doubt but that any material slackening up of the hog movement would send the products prices even higher almost at once. On the other hand, if the supplies are to materialize in volume to

some expectations of them through February, it would be likely that the products would be slightly, at least periodically, in buyer's favor, yet that no very marked declines of a permanent order would be among the probabilities, and that they could easily be turned by the prominent interests at any time to higher prices.

There is, unquestionably, a good deal of "bull" talk over the West for the future. Some traders are not inclined to think that much can be accomplished in the way of easier prices under any present prospects of hog supplies, even if of a temporary character.

The fact that for the season the packing is nearly 1,000,000 hogs behind that of last year would mean the improbability of coming anywhere near the volume of last year's packing this side of May, and that the fact that there is, for a few days now, an increasing supply of the hogs, would be only slightly disconcerting to views of a bullish order concerning the prices of the products.

The hogs arriving are in good condition and turning out a good deal of lard. But the lard is all needed. Moreover, the entire list of the products is steadily closely either sold out for home consumption, or put upon contracts with foreign markets and consignments thereto.

It is a situation, then, in which actual demands, present and prospective, for the products for use upset any ideas that are held that the hog movement will more than temporarily ease prices for the products. Therefore that if the hog supplies do not reach some full volume expected for them in February that the products markets could easily

go to higher prices, and that otherwise expectations could not be held of more than a moderate abatement of the inside prices for the week.

Indeed, on Wednesday, although the hog prices were then 5c. lower on a supply of hogs beyond estimates and of quite large volume, especially in Chicago, the products markets advanced in a very substantial way after the decline that had been made in the trading in them of the day before.

The speculation in the products is naturally of a conservative order as concerns outside interest in them, because of the variable views of possibilities of market prices, for them, while the larger supplies of hogs are being marketed; therefore it is not so much a question of covering of "shorts" on any bulge of prices for the products, or selling out of "longs" as the market shapes itself, as it does occasionally, to an irregular line of prices.

Back of the entire position is the natural slight sensitiveness to hog prices; as a tame tone is occasionally taken on for the products prices it is almost immediately dismissed through the force of the cash demands for them by which sellers get an advantage.

There are not only liberal distributions of meats close to the packing of them, but the prices, as well, in a cash way almost steadily harden, despite any changes in the prices through the speculation in options.

The lard product is shipped out close to its make. The fact that thus far this season the exports of lard are 160,000 tes. behind those of last year up to this time has no significance, considering the material-

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ly less number of hogs packed this season compared with that of last year, with the relatively less production of lard because of the pure food law, and the fact that right along for weeks much more pure lard has been consumed by our home sources than was the case with them last year for the same time.

There is seeming use for all the lard that can be produced this season, even with the consideration that the compound lard will be made more freely this year than it was last year.

The home consumption of all fats naturally gains each season, and the reduced production of the lard this season offsets the factor of diminished export business.

It is believed that Europe will show more interest in the lard market as soon as it feels that the markets in this country are well settled, as, although it is said that the consumption of the lard has fallen off in the Continental markets, yet the substitutes for the lard are of relatively high value and there is no large or seasonable offering of them anywhere.

It is especially true that choice grades of cottonseed oil are not in sufficient supply for all European demands for them, and that they are likely to remain at comparatively full value, no matter how low in price other grades of the cotton oil may go when some people South let go their grip of them and there is the normal marketing of the oil supplies at the seaboard.

Then again that however full the prices of various fats seem to be as compared with the prices of ordinary seasons for them, it must be considered that consumption all around has overtaken production, and that there is not much surplus anywhere of any of the product other than the under grades of cottonseed oil.

It is found that lard is well sold up, as well as the supply of the choice quality of cottonseed oil. Then again that tallow and greases are in insufficient supply. Indeed, the wants of tallow by Europe bid fair to exhaust any surplus production of it in this country for some time to come, by which the prices of the tallow are likely to remain in the seller's favor. The London auction sale this week for tallow showed fully one shilling advance, which is equal to a 1/4c. rise in this country. There is continued export demand for the tallow supplies in this country.

The soapmakers in this country naturally feel that raw materials markets are much against them, and that they are not able to make usual corresponding comparative prices for manufactured goods.

But if Europe continues to drag the supplies of soap materials from this country, by which it is easy to get high prices for them, the home soapmakers have, seemingly, got to stand a full trading basis.

The tallow and greases must be had by the soapmakers, no matter how much weaker in price the soap grades of the cotton oil may become through an advancing season to freer supplies of them. There is just so much use for oils by the soapmakers and a necessary need of full supplies of tallow, or "body" material.

Linseed oil in Europe is about the only commodity that at all favors the soapmakers, all of the other oils are not at all plenty there, and sesame, peanut and coconut oils are likely to retain their fairly relatively strong positions of prices for the bulk of the winter season's trading.

The compound lard consumption is liberal, but the new demands for the product, because of the higher prices held recently for it, have quickened only a little from the slackness of the previous week. Notwithstanding the decline in the prices of contract grade cotton oil, latterly, the choice qualities of it suited to compound makers' wants are as high value as any quoted latterly; therefore, the price of compound lard is kept up, even though oleo stearine has been had freely latterly at a decline to 11 1/4c.

In New York there has been more of a business in lard at fairly firm prices; quoted about \$9.90. City steam lard is firm and

wanted with \$9.37 quoted. Compound lard is in freer demand, after the slack trading of the previous week, and is quoted at \$8.37 1/2 @ 8.50. Pork has a moderate export demand, and is strong in price. Sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$17.50 @ 18.75; 150 bbls. short clear at \$18 @ 18.50; 100 bbls. family at \$19. In city meats there are very good, full distributions of meats at steadily hardening prices; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., at 10 1/4c.; 10 lbs. ave., at 10 1/2c.; 14 lbs. ave., at 10 1/4c.; loose smoking bellies at 11 1/4c.; loose pickled shoulders at 8 1/4c.; loose pickled hams at 12c.

**BEEF.**—There is a little further English demand and at steady prices, or on the basis of \$18.50 for city extra India mess—The jobbing business is of good, full volume at steady prices. City tierced extra India mess at \$18.50 @ 20. Barreled mess at \$9 @ 9.50; packet at \$11 @ 11.50; family at \$14 @ 14.50.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 2,913 bbls. pork, 12,389,371 lbs. meats, 17,598,437 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 7,041 bbls. pork, 11,800,336 lbs. meats, 23,692,676 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 38,918 bbls. pork (56,200 bbls. last year), 121,924,422 lbs. meats (168,477,349 lbs. last year), 149,500,716 lbs. lard (213,761,607 lbs. last year).

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports from November 1, 10,710 bbls. pork (13,592 bbls. last year), 99,064,844 lbs. meats (128,474,619 lbs. last year), 73,575,544 lbs. lard (79,668,338 lbs. last year), and the Continent, 4,605 bbls. pork (8,233 bbls. last year), 18,491,675 lbs. meats (34,189,759 lbs. last year), 50,070,610 lbs. lard (115,855,671 lbs. last year).

The decrease in the exports this season thus far, compared with last season, is 3,456,400 lbs. pork, 46,552,927 lbs. meats, 64,200,891 lbs. lard.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, January 30, 1907, were as follows:

**BACON.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 163,688 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 196,258 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 26,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 6,035 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 47,999 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 90,265 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 165,000 lbs.; Gibraltar, 15,000 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,882 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 57,800 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 12,004 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 17,908 lbs.; Hull, England, 492,366 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,616,893 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 1,425 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 3,500 lbs.; Mexico, Mexico, 1,633 lbs.

(Continued on page 28.)

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended Jan. 26, 1907, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To	Week Jan. 20, 1907.	Week Jan. 27, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom.....	818	693	10,718
Continent .....	132	708	4,605
So. and Cen. Am.....	883	411	5,420
West Indies .....	1,043	1,323	16,050
Br. No. Am. Col.....	87	3,906	2,917
Other countries .....	—	—	208
Totals .....	2,913	7,041	38,915

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom.....	9,522,267	8,183,150	99,064,844
Continent .....	2,538,184	3,107,558	18,491,675
So. and Cen. Am.....	63,475	50,700	708,075
West Indies .....	265,425	445,928	3,287,134
Br. No. Am. Col.....	—	4,000	60,775
Other countries .....	—	—	311,919
Totals .....	12,389,371	11,800,336	121,924,422

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom.....	6,996,582	7,539,345	73,575,544
Continent .....	8,646,025	13,945,390	50,070,610
So. and Cen. Am.....	716,565	409,305	7,700,461
West Indies .....	1,228,750	1,771,646	16,978,776
Br. No. Am. Col.....	10,515	200	197,185
Other countries .....	—	26,820	978,140
Totals .....	17,598,437	23,692,676	149,500,716

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	2,440	4,095,075	7,644,090
Boston .....	213	2,327,800	1,740,198
Portland, Me. ....	—	1,733,000	207,150
Philadelphia .....	145	473,946	2,560,662
Baltimore .....	—	729,750	895,054
Galveston .....	5	—	749,297
New Orleans .....	—	525,025	969,305
St. John, N. B. ....	22	2,430,375	1,207,320
Mobile .....	20	74,400	599,700
Newport News .....	59	—	1,195,841
Totals .....	2,913	12,389,371	17,598,437

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds.....	7,783,000	11,240,000	3,456,400
Meats, pounds.....	121,924,422	168,477,349	46,552,927
Lard, pounds.....	149,560,716	213,761,607	64,200,891

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	15c.
Canned meats .....	10/	13/	15c.
Oil cake .....	10/	10c.	8c.
Bacon .....	10/	15c.	15c.
Lard, tierces .....	10/	15/	15c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	2M
Butter .....	25/	30/	2M
Tallow .....	10/	15/	15c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	15c.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, January 26, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Beef.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard.	Tcs. & Pkgs.
1Cevic, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	2206	.....	188	.....	414	530	10546
Majestic, Liverpool.....	.....	2077	1148	.....	.....	.....	48	527	1458
2Carmania, Liverpool.....	336	1212	2241	.....	.....	.....	70	350	2008
*Philadelphia, Southampton.....	.....	1852	789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1675
7*Minneapolis, London.....	.....	73	145	.....	50	.....	15	600	10045
Brooklyn City, Bristol.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
Colorado, Hull .....	.....	885	1641	.....	55	.....	50	600	10155
Rhein, Bremen .....	.....	.....	100	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	3200
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen.....	.....	200	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	130	575
3Smolensk, Rotterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4Ryndam, Rotterdam.....	11355	.....	507	.....	142	.....	.....	1164	3061
7Pretoria, Hamburg.....	.....	.....	80	.....	50	.....	.....	1225	3550
5Samland, Antwerp .....	12976	.....	547	.....	200	.....	65	441	11245
Massilia, Marseilles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	270	.....	.....	.....
Axenfels, Bordeaux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	320
La Gasconne, Havre.....	.....	521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	15
Hudson, Havre .....	.....	1213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	752
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6Sofia, Hohenberg, Mediter'ean.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celtic, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fortuna, Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000
Total .....	27401	6299	9104	.....	493	302	662	6172	61225
Last week .....	18970	2007	7971	.....	527	600	793	7494	36132
Same time in 1906.....	21633	1544	9488	5418	4016	3585	1217	12951	62865

Last year's tallow, 1,400 pkgs. 1.—798 pkgs. tallow. 2.—100 pkgs. tallow. 3.—250 pkgs. tallow. 4.—6 pkgs. tallow. 5.—25 pkgs. tallow. 6.—100 pkgs. tallow. 7.—144 pkgs. tallow. \*Bacon only. \*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The London auction sale on Wednesday showed by one cable a shilling advance, and by another sixpence and a shilling rise, with respectively 780 casks offered and 60 per cent. sold, and 900 casks offered and 600 casks sold.

The advices concerning the private markets in England are of one shilling advance.

Therefore, there is shown in the foreign markets much the strength it was expected would be an outcome, as well that the probabilities are made more emphatic of decided competition for the tallow supplies in this country.

There has been more or less export demand for the tallow right along, both at the Eastern and Western markets, but it is likely to be of an even more emphatic order.

There is no question but that the prices of tallow are too high for our home soapmakers considering the values of their manufactured goods, and that the soapmakers have good reason for grumbling over the respective values of the raw materials and manufactured goods. But if Europe is going to further take the tallow away from this country, as it seems likely it will, there is no prospect of other than further disadvantageous prices for it to our home soapmakers.

We observe that Bigland, Son & Jeffreys, Liverpool, make a point of the English tallow situation as follows, after speaking of the cattle supply:

"If, therefore, in 30 years we have only increased our stock of cattle by the small number quoted, we cannot hope to increase our home supply of tallow, and with the continued extension of plant for the treatment of beef fat for edible purposes, the soapmakers must depend more than ever upon imports from abroad.

"Turning to demand; we find that stocks visible and in consumers' works are very light, and that there is no probability of the demand being lessened, but rather increased. The present range of values is, however, very considerably higher than we have had for the past decade, and should somewhat discount the present position. At the same time we cannot hide from ourselves the possibility of rapid advances during the year."

These people also quote the imports of tallow as 96,690 tons for 1906, against 91,096 tons in 1905, and 87,904 tons in 1904, of which in 1906 were 22,985 tons (including grease) from the United States. The expectations are that Australia will ship in 1907 up to 50,000 tons, against 43,100 tons in 1906.

It is a point, just now, that in the Western and Eastern markets that no marked surplus of tallow supplies is shown anywhere, and that from the home soapmakers, in connection with such foreign business as is steadily had, there is close using up of the productions. And this would not mean that

the demands are especially active, but only that as dependence must be placed upon the productions, without old accumulations, that the demands run along steadily sufficiently to take them up. Most of the demands are from soapmakers and foreign markets, as the compound makers are more largely than ever before using oleo stearine.

The last sales (last week) of New York city hhd. tallow were 100 hhds. at 69-16c. and the 100 hhds., as noted last week, from a melter's hands at 6½c. But the melters since the receipt of the auction sale in London are asking more money.

Indeed, the entire market is one of much more indisposition to sell except at advanced prices and because of the strong tone of the English markets.

Until sales happen of city tallow, the hhd. and tierces must be quoted somewhat nominal, say at 6½@6¾c. for hhds., 7c. for tierces, 7¼c. for special, tcs., for export, and edible at 7½c. Sale of 200 tcs. edible at 7½c.

The closing market in New York for city hhd. tallow to-day (Thursday), while a later report will be found on page 40, shows that 6½c. is bid and 6¾c. asked, and that there is a rumor that about 200 hhds. have been sold direct from melter's hands to a local soapmaker at either 6½c., or at a higher price than that. But the rumor is not, up to this moment at least, authenticated.

The weekly contract deliveries of New York city hhds. will be made at 69-16c. as reported up to the present time.

Country made tallow tends in favor of sellers, with closely bought up supplies by the soapmakers, although the receipts are not at all large, but rather show some disposition of the interior melters to be conservative in sending supplies forward. Sales for the week of 310,000 pounds at 6½@7c., as to quality.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There is little interest of lard refiners in the stearine, which is quoted at 10½c. nominal.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—On the closing day of the week before there were further sales at 11¼c. for 350,000 pounds. The sales, therefore, for last week added fully 1,000,000 pounds at 11¼c. down to 11½c., New York, and which made the melters feel comfortable over their remaining stocks, which are of a small order, and the prices.

There is some talk that the prices for the stearine is attracting the foreign made product. Indeed, there are rumors that some of this foreign made stearine will be here

in a few days. But it would seem as if it would be necessary to have a better understanding of the government inspection law for use of the foreign oleo stearine.

The fact that the stearine prices broke to 11¼c. may have discounted the effect of shipments of foreign made.

It would seem, if that was not the case, that the turn latterly of the lard market to better prices would have exerted some influence to a firmer than quoted stearine market. Sales this week of 30,000 pounds in Boston and 30,000 pounds in Philadelphia, both at 11¼c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Consumption is brisk in the Dutch markets, and there is no important accumulation of holdings; therefore, prices continue strong. The butterine business is likely to keep liberal until the dairy season. Rotterdam quotes 61 florins. New York prime at 10½c., and low grade at 8½c.

**GREASE.**—It is becoming difficult to buy except at further advanced prices, on the firmer tallow situation and increased demands for supplies from home soapmakers, with some export interest. Yellow quoted at 5½@6½c.; house at 5½@6½c. for fair to good, and 6½c. for extra; bone at 6½@6¾c.; "A" white about 7¼c.; "B" white about 6¾c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—There has been about ½c. advance in prices for the week, on the increased cost of grease. Yellow quoted at 6½c.; white at 7½c.

**COTTON SEED STEARINE.**—Shows closely bought up supplies by the foreign markets, and a strong market at about 7c. per pound.

**CORN OIL.**—This market is very little affected by the cotton oil position. It ranges in price from about \$5.12½@5.25, covering outside lots. But it is understood that the \$5.25 price is the leading one of the principal sellers.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The advantage from a supply and demand basis and from the confident position of all foreign markets on the general statistical position is likely to remain for some time in favor of selling interests. Cochin quoted at 10c., and January and March shipments at 9¼@9¾c. Ceylon, on spot, at 9½c., and January and March shipment at 9¼@9½c.

**PALM OIL.**—Is easily supported to strong prices on small supplies. Red quoted at 6¾@7c. Lagos at 7¼c.

**LARD OIL.**—The manufacturers are buy-

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ing supplies a little more freely and at steady prices. Prime quoted at 76@78c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There are freer jobbing demands, with a very regular line of prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 92c.; 30 test, 84c.; 40 test, 70c.; prime, 55c.; dark, 48c.

**EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.**

(Concluded from page 26.)

Para, Brazil, 43,827 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 912 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,183 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 6,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 75,112 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 151,511 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 14,510 lbs.

HAMS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 9,214 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 2,485 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 134,670 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 12,345 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 26,388 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,172 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,790 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 958 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,396 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 19,934 lbs.; Hull, England, 150,059 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,792 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 6,649 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,098,602 lbs.; Mexico, Mexico, 12,369 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 732 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,649 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 38,131 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 8,047 lbs.; Savanilla, Cuba, 800 lbs.; Southampton, England, 24,940 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,970 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 10,017 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 29,645 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 5,121 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 813,814 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 7,000 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 32,493 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 195,064 lbs.; Bremenhaven, Germany, 5,500 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 124,172 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 2,736 lbs.; Bristol, England, 33,550 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 16,586 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 33,000 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 2,203 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 242,862 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 54,388 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 30,975 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 13,654 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 11,687 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 30,000 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 44,000 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 109,358 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 30,474 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 35,595 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 750,261 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 124,639 lbs.; Havre, France, 177,832 lbs.; Hull, England, 252,927 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,648 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 110,650 lbs.; Iquique, Chili, 2,000 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 28,781 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 8,440 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,197,243 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 33,000 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 56,087 lbs.; Mexico, Mexico, 90,646 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 99,418 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 86,634 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 57,588 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 8,072 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 67,100 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 753,455 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 3,500 lbs.; Savanilla, Cuba, 6,000 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 25,143 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15,245 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 208,488 lbs.; Southampton, England, 73,725 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 16,000 lbs.; Talcahuano, 16,357 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 169,897 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 1,641 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 7,500 lbs.

PORK.—Antigua, W. I., 83 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 75 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 670 bbls.; Gibraltar, Spain, 25 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 67 bbls.; Hull, England, 50 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 149 bbls.; 5 tes.; Monrovia, Liberia, 8 bbls.; Para, Brazil, 50 kegs; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 65 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 112 bbls.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 15 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 22 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 6 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 80 bbls.; San

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"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

Domingo, San Domingo, 29 bbls.; Talcahuano, 30 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 443 bbls.; Turk's Island, W. I., 6 bbls.

**EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.**

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, January 30, were as follows:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 45 bbls.; Antigua, W. I., 21 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 35 bbls., 105 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 106 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 30 tes.; Colon, Panama, 317 bbls., 50 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 230 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 99 bbls., 20 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 21,872 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 63 bbls., 12 tes.; Liverpool, England, 1,727,588 lbs., 60 tes.; Monrovia, Liberia, 10 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tes.; Para, Brazil, 50 kegs; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 70 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 40 bbls., 29 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 22 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 38 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 87 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 13 bbls.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 25 bbls.; Southampton, England, 723,549 lbs.; Sydney, Australia, 25 bbls., 25 tes.; Talcahuano, 40 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 143 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 50 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 70 tes.; Constantinople, 10 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 100 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,180 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 10 tes.; Liverpool, England, 100 tes.; Naples, Italy, 10 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 4,125 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 70 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,576 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 14,375 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,600 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,720 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,880 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,612 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 5,120 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,315 lbs.; Port Louis, W. I., 4,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,400 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 10,957 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 40,049 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,586 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,067 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 11,374 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 459 lbs.

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.**

Visitors: M. Wax, Ludovico Wie'ch, Genoa; Andre Deve, Havre; M. Schrizzer, Bremen; N. H. Boote, New Orleans; W. H. Raymond, Nashville, Tenn.; J. S. Le Clercq, Paris, Tex.

Proposed for membership: Anthony J. Morris (steamships), Wm. R. Crow (freight agent).

**CRANE'S NEW STEEL FOUNDRY.**

The Crane Company, Chicago, now have their new steel foundry in full running order. In this department steel valves and fittings will be a specialty, and the facilities are such that promptness in the filling of orders for these goods is assured. This addition to the company's varied activities is simply another proof of their efforts to keep abreast—if not, indeed, a little ahead—of the times.

**THE HORSE.**

A very attractive book with the above title, which contains suggestions for the proper care of the horse in and out of the stable, is published by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, N. J. This book will appeal to all who own or handle horses and will be sent free to those requesting a copy. Write the publishers at the above address.

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Reactions from Extreme Figures After Covering of Some Large "Shorts"—Quiet, by Comparison, Speculative market—Firmness at the Modied Trading Range—Little Chance of Material Weakness to the Market in the Near Future—Well Controlled Supplies at the South and Closely Absorbed Offerings at the Seaboard—Continued Liberal Home Consumption—Dull Export Demands for Soap Grades—Some Increase of Interest of Foreign Markets in Choice Grade.

The top notch prices, on the late drifting upward of prices, was touched at the close of last week, when the March delivery reached 50c., and when other sales for that month were made at 49¼c., 49½c., and 49¾c. Indeed, the March delivery was then quite as high as the January delivery. All deliveries of the three months, January, February and March, are now about alike in price.

But the feature had been the large "short" interest in March, and when it covered, as it did, at the close of last week, chiefly, so far as can be learned, at 49¼c. to 49¾c., there was reason to expect some reaction from the strain that had been going on for a number of days from high to lower prices.

The break in prices early this week from the extreme figures of the week before amounted to 4¼c. to 5½c. per gallon on the January, February and March deliveries, and from 2 to 3¼c. on the later months. But the tone thereafter became firmer with a moderate recovery to better prices, and now there is a fairly firm undertone.

There was no reason to suppose, although that some traders thought it possible, that the market would "break up," after the "short" interest had covered.

It has not been a market, as we had observed, guided wholly by speculation, in

which expectations could have been held of a sharp settling of prices. But there has been, and is, a good strong situation from statistical reasons, as in the liberal rate of home consumption, without a surplus supply at marketable points ahead of the needs for consumption. Therefore the "short" interest, as incidental, but as intensifying, for awhile, the bullish situation, when it was settled, modified only the strain of affairs and temporarily sent prices whirling downward from sentiment and from which there was more regularity.

A calm look of the statistical situation brought about almost immediately reactions to moderately stronger figures.

We believe it will be impossible to get up another period of such excitement as had been had for several weeks. On the whole we are looking for a quiet feeling of speculation for some time to come, and, as well, consider that there is little prospect of materially lower prices in the near future, perhaps for some weeks to come, and that on the whole the position is likely to be somewhat in favor of the selling interests, without expectation of a material advance in prices but rather a fair degree of steadiness, with little or unimportant variation but occasional leanings in buyer's favor.

It certainly would be impossible to make a "short" interest of much force in the near future, and it is not likely that a new "long" interest will be a very material one at current prices.

It strikes us that there will be a long pause in speculation of a very marked, or at least of an excited order, but that it will run along in a very conservative degree in the near future, and that this would be the natural outcome, as a breathing spell, from the long period of feverishness.

The actual statistical position, as permitting the current holding of prices, is like this; that the oil is still arriving in New York in a very moderate way, and that there is prompt use for all of it, that there is no sign of a pressure of shipments from the South and no probability that the seaboard or other consuming markets will have any more oil for some time to come than they can use up promptly.

It is true that the foreign demands for soap grades of the oil are not within several cents per gallon of the current market prices, and that the soap grades of the oil, as shipped, are on old contracts. Nevertheless, there is not more than enough of these soap grades received at the seaboard and Western consuming centres to meet regular home demands for them, in connection with the requirements for deliveries upon old contracts with foreign markets.

But there is a demand, this week, for choice oils, which had lapsed last week into dullness on account of the then excitement, and it is now getting closer to the asking prices. It must be said that it is not possible to buy the choice oils at any less money than the outside prices asked for them last week, notwithstanding the lower prices than then for the other grades of the oil.

Whatever the extent of the productions, and as to whether they are controlled by the South, and held there, the fact remains that there is nothing as yet in sight to imply a surplus offering of the oil for radical effect upon prices as concerns the supplies received at the seaboard and other consuming markets.

The market gets support in the sentiment of traders from the developments of other markets.

It has been observed the ease with which

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The benefit will be mutual.

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"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

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"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

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ASK FOR PRICES

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the lard market goes upward, even upon days in the week when the hog receipts at the packing points are of a large order, with the hog prices then lower.

The fact of the matter is that the consumption of lard is close to any production of it, especially as the production of it is less than that of last year's, and that because of the present and prospective situation of the pure lard market, a large home consumption is, and will be, made of cottonseed oil for the make of compound lard.

Indeed, it is quite probable that from the increased general home consumption of fats, and the less production of pure lard, that the home compound makers will use this season from 150,000 to 200,000 bbls. more cottonseed oil than they used last year. We think, as well, that the home soapmakers will use a little more of the oil this season than they used last year, as well the bakers, whose interest in using cotton oil widens each year.

But the increase of the cotton oil consumption stops with that indicated for home use, as the export movement will likely show for the year a marked decrease as against that of last season.

It would be expected that quite as much choice oil would be taken this season as was taken last year by the foreign markets if it could be had by them, and that the prices of the choice oils would not restrain buying because of the present and prospective pure lard market which permits full prices for substitute products for pure lard.

Rotterdam, as an exception, has managed to get more choice cotton oil, thus far this season, than it got last year up to this time, yet would have to be a further buyer liberally to meet the full amount taken by it last season. All of the north of Europe markets will be further interested in buying choice oils, but they will not be able to get as much of it as they desire.

But it is in the grades of oil that would be used by Marseilles and other markets for soap making that the loss of export trading is and will be further, noted, and this would cover the ordinary prime and under qualities, a fair portion of which would be good enough quality to put upon contracts in speculative deals in New York.

This loss of export business for the season thus far is close to 100,000 barrels, compared with last year, and is likely to reach by the close of the season, fully 200,000 barrels less than then, as under prospective prices for the cottonseed oil, and the greater use of linseed oil in Europe. It must be recollected that the exports even last year were about 250,000 barrels less than those of two years since, when they reached about 1,000,000 barrels, and which year showed the largest export business ever had in the oil. Therefore the loss of export business in the oil compared with the big crop year will this year be of a very marked order.

It becomes then a question of the extent of the productions of the oil for this season, and we are not prepared to figure upon them closely as yet.

But if the productions are as large as it is thought likely they will be, it would follow that there would be an altogether different development of market prices than that had latterly before a new crop season comes in, whatever fairly supported conditions prevail

meanwhile. In other words, it would seem as if the soap grades of cotton oil might have a hard time of it at a remote period of the season, or when the South becomes a free seller of them.

It is all very well to say that the loss in refining is much more considerable than ordinarily, and that it ranges from 20 to 25 per cent., as it does in some sections, especially in the Valley and some other Southwest points, and a decided loss, as well, in the Southeast. But it must be recollected that the loss of refining in Texas and the territories is very moderate, perhaps not more than 8 per cent., and that Texas and the territories have produced, or will produce, for the season about 1,200,000 barrels crude oil, equal to at least 1,100,000 barrels refined, and that this must be taken off any calculation of the loss of refining of the larger per cent, as it is spoken of often in connection with the whole production of the oil.

There is, besides, a good deal of prime oil in sections outside of Texas and the territories. In other words, it is not all off grade oil everywhere else as some talk at times would seem to have it so.

The fact that Texas and the territories have sold ahead a good deal, probably most, of their productions of choice oil, means only that future wants for consumption are in that degree protected, and largely those of the compound makers.

The tallow market is working upward and would be favorable to cotton oil, if there was any export interest in the soap grades of the oil at the prices. But as we have before remarked it is not possible to increase home soapmakers' consumption of cotton oil very materially at any favorable prices, since just about so much cotton oil can be used by the home soapmakers, as they must have a regular quantity of tallow and greases for body purposes.

But tallow is up one shilling in England, for the week, and it looks as if the foreign markets would remain steady buyers of tallow in this country, and that higher prices would come about for the tallow.

The mills are selling crude moderately at fairly firm prices, and have marketed for the week 60 tanks at 35@35½c. basis prime, 36 @37½c. for prime, with up to 40c. asked in Texas.

#### New York Transactions.

At the close of the dealings of Friday of the week before 50c. was touched on one sale of March and the other deliveries were also higher. But there was then seemingly gunning for a big "short," especially of March delivery, and it was afterwards said that he had settled at either 49½@49¾c. for March; the sales upon that day, in addition to those noted in our review, were 800 bbls. prime yellow, January at 48c., 48½c., 48¾c. and 49½c.; 4,850 bbls. March at 47¾c., 48c., 48½c., 50c., 49½c., 49¾c. and 49¾c.; 3,900 bbls. May at 45c., 45½c., 45¾c., 46c., 46½c., 46¾c. and 45¾c.; 2,900 bbls. July at 45¼c., 46c., 45¾c., 46¼c., 47c. and 46c.; 600 bbls. September at 45½c.

On Saturday the market dropped at the close 2 to 3c. per gallon from the highest prices that had been made the day before, and because of subsidence of the "short" interest. Last "call" prices: January at 45@46½c.; February at 45½@47c.; March at 46½@47c.; May at 44@44½c.; July at 44½

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Refin. ry, IVORYDALE, O.



@45c.; September at 44@44½c., and sale of 100 bbls. September at 44½c.; after the first "call" there was a little more trading. Sales after "first call" 200 bbls. March at 47½c.; 100 do. at 48c.; 300 bbls. May at 44½c.; 700 bbls. do. at 44½c.; 600 bbls. July at 45½c.; 100 do. at 45c.

On Monday the fact that the "short" interest was, in the degree noted at the close of the previous week, eliminated the market towards the close had a further sharp decline of 1½@3c. per gallon from the sales made the day before, or a decline of 3@5c. per gallon from the high point of the week before. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, January at 46c.; 700 bbls. do. at 45½c.; 200 do. at 45½c.; 200 do. at 45½c., closed at 45@45½c.; February closed at 44½@45½c.; 100 bbls. March at 45½c.; 200 do. at 44½c.; 100 do. at 44½c.; 200 do. at 45c., closed at 44½@45c.; 100 bbls. May at 44½c.; 100 do. at 44c.; 100 do. at 43½c.; 500 do. at 43c., closed at 42½@43c.; 200 bbls. July at 45c.; 100 do. at 43c.; 200 do. at 42½c.; 600 do. at 43½c., closed at 43½@43½c.; 100 bbls. September at 43½c.; 200 do. at 43½c., closed at 43½@43½c.

On Tuesday the tone was rather firmer, January closed at 44½@45½c.; February at 44@45c. Sales of 200 bbls. March at 44c.; 100 do. at 44½c., closed at 44½@44½c.; 800 bbls. May at 43c.; 500 do. at 42½c., closed at 42½@43c.; 100 bbls. July at 43½c., closed at 43½@43½c.; September closed at 42½@43½c.

On Wednesday there was a moderate advance in prices, with only light speculation. January closed at 45@47c.; 200 bbls. February sold at 45c., closed at 44½@45½c.; 400 bbls. March at 45c., closed at 44½@45½c.; 900 bbls. May at 43c.; 1,000 do. at 43½c., closed at 43½@43½c.; July closed at 43½@44½c.; September closed at 43@44c.

On Thursday it was not possible to buy early to-day except at stronger prices, although there was not much of a speculative demand, and the general feeling was a quiet one. But the close of the day's trading showed a somewhat tamer appearance. Sales 1,400 bbls. prime yellow, May at 43½c.; 200 bbls. do. at 43½c., closed at 43½@43½c.; 100 bbls. April at 43½c., closed at 43½c.; bid; February closed at 44½@45½c.; March at 44½@45c.; July at 43½@44½c.; September at 43@44c.

(Continued on page 40.)

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Jan. 31.—The past week has been one of the most exciting of the season, only equaled by one in October, when the October squeeze took place. This time, however, the rise in values affected not only the current month, but all the different deliveries. On the rise the shorts covered freely and the longs unloaded their holdings. It is probable that about 50,000 bbls. of oil were covered during the past week.

In the rush to buy the shorts advanced March to 50c., and May dropped to 46½c., but as soon as their wants were filled prices dropped again. The market is now 5c. below top for the nearby deliveries and 3c. for the later deliveries. The ring is now getting rather inactive; offerings are exceedingly light and demand from consumers equally scarce. Crude oil, however, continues firm and in good demand; altogether it looks as if we would have a steady market for some time to come without any important fluctuations.

We doubt whether the remaining long interest of all the different deliveries in New York totals 25,000 bbls. Of same about 5,000 bbls. can be counted as short sales; the other 20,000 being sold by refiners as a hedge against purchases of crude oil.

Produce Exchange prices at 12:15 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, February, 45c.; March, 45c.; May, 43½c.; July, 44½c.; September, 43½c. bid, 4c. asked. We further quote: Prime summer white cottonseed oil, 52c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 52c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 23s. 3d.

## Ventilation



In order to establish and maintain essential sanitary conditions in packing houses and kindred establishments, some system of mechanical ventilation must be employed. There is no better method of securing the desired results than by using

### "ABC" Fans

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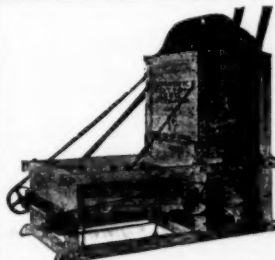
141 Broadway, New York

Marquette Bldg., Chicago

#### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending January 30, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-6, were as follows:

From New York.		Since	Same
Port.	For week.	Sept. 1, 1906.	period.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	125
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	61
Acajutla, Salvador	6	10	8
Alexandria, Egypt	55	363	2,629
Algiers, Algeria	57	2,311	2,471
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	6	238
Amnapola, W. I.	—	4	—
Ancona, Italy	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies	15	315	559
Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,225	5,050
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	20	40
Auckland, New Zealand	—	10	65
Axua, West Indies	—	269	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	239
Barbados, West Indies	—	444	389
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland	—	25	133
Bergen, Norway	50	275	125
Berlin, Germany	—	—	8
Bissau, Port Guinea	—	13	—
Bombay, India	—	142	—
Bone, Algeria	—	250	81
Bordeaux, France	50	450	2,695
Braila, Roumania	—	—	175
Bremen, Germany	—	100	200
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	36
Bristol, England	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	218	691	1,119
Calabrien, Cuba	—	—	54
Callao, Peru	—	—	40
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	289	1,052
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	70
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	50
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	3
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	257	129
Christiania, Norway	—	475	880
Christiansand, Norway	—	75	50
Cienfuegos, Cuba	9	148	165
Ciudad, Bolivar, Venezuela	—	18	40
Colon, Panama	19	432	393
Conakry, Africa	—	10	174
Copenhagen, Denmark	25	225	645
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	55	71
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	—	27
Dantzig, Germany	—	750	1,500
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	19	9
Demarara, British Guiana	207	851	806
Drontheim, Norway	—	100	100
Dublin, Ireland	—	200	—
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—
Dunkirk, France	—	100	510
Fort de France, West Indies	—	—	365
Galatz, Roumania	—	—	507
Genoa, Italy	700	8,543	5,490
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	9	10
Gibraltar, Spain	—	8,855	1,557
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,228	3,172
Gonaives, Haiti	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	200	645
Grand Bassam, W. Africa	—	—	10
Granada, Spain	—	37	11
Guadeloupe, West Indies	296	1,208	631
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	59
Half Jack	—	—	4
Hamburg, Germany	115	1,511	2,085
Havana, Cuba	33	1,466	1,563
Havre, France	105	7,071	9,999
Helmsingborg, Sweden	—	—	28
Helmsingborg, Finland	—	—	50
Hull, England	—	30	115
Kingston, West Indies	63	1,178	1,502
Kobe, Japan	—	—	1,898
Konigsberg, Germany	—	250	600
Kustendji, Roumania	400	1,500	75
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	55	65
La Libertad, Salvador	—	39	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	2,119	657
Leith, Scotland	—	—	70
Lisbon, Spain	—	—	20
Liverpool, England	125	1,446	3,017
London, England	—	2,089	2,530
Macoris, San Domingo	—	99	413
Malmo, Norway	—	—	21
Malta, Island of	125	770	2,242
Manchester, England	—	1,330	737
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	15
Mansanille, Cuba	—	—	59
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	15	7
Marseilles, France	1,706	33,897	23,215
Martinique, West Indies	—	704	2,401
Massawa, Arabia	10	37	259



#### SCIENTIFIC COTTON-SEED CLEANER

This machine receives the seed from the Sand Reel and removes all material destructive to Linter Saws, such as Sand Pebbles, Coal, Metal, etc. Built in sizes from 40 to 100 tons capacity a day.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

**SCIENTIFIC** Disc Hullers, Meal Mills, Hull Beating Separators, Cake Breakers and Double Shakers.

The Foss Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio

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**BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE  
ORDERS  
TO BUY OR SELL**

**Cotton Seed Oil**

**ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

## FUTURE DELIVERY

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	76	11
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	38	253
Mexico, Mexico.....	6	6	—
Montego Bay, West Indies...	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	354	1,028	1,311
Naples, Italy.....	100	300	422
Newcastle, England.....	—	20	—
Nuevoitas, Cuba.....	—	14	5
Oran, Algeria.....	—	1,200	805
Oruru, Bolivia.....	42	42	—
Panama, Panama.....	—	57	—
Para, Brazil.....	—	10	—
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	449	290
Point a Pitre, West Indies...	—	40	692
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	12	70
Port au Prince, West Indies...	—	5	31
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	4	103	37
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	—	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica.....	—	12	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	30	—
Port of Spain, West Indies...	—	4	—
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	75	—
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	5	140
Puerto Plata, San Domingo...	12	132	—
Rio Grand do Sul, Brazil....	—	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	2,240	2,267
Rosario, Argentine Republic...	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	5,550	17,310	4,655
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	24	—
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	121	147
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	—	11
Samana, San Domingo.....	—	6	—
Sanchez, San Domingo.....	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom...	106	859	917
Santiago, Cuba.....	—	323	174
Santos, Brazil.....	—	1,220	177
Sehondi.....	—	—	10
Shanghai, China.....	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	—	26
Southampton, England.....	—	475	325
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	170	194
Stettin, Germany.....	50	3,920	3,555
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	30	260
Swansea, Wales.....	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia.....	—	9	25
Talcahuana.....	49	49	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	6	—
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	100	505
Trieste, Austria.....	200	1,014	66,357
Trinidad, Island of.....	14	107	161
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	150	—
Turks Island, West Indies...	—	—	9
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	25	—
Valparaiso, Chili.....	—	1,421	704
Venice, Italy.....	2,625	6,230	4,659
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	62	267
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	15	37
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	38	—

Total ..... 17,230 120,803 180,149

### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	5,491	5,000
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	240	275
Belline, British Honduras.....	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua.....	—	200	—
Bordeaux, France.....	525	675	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	1,125	3,083
Bristol, England.....	—	525	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	690	450
Colon, Panama.....	—	12	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	2,925	5,843
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	105	—
Dunkirk, France.....	—	150	500
Genoa, Italy.....	100	752	100
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	1,300	1,925
Hamburg, Germany.....	950	8,905	13,270
Havana, Cuba.....	275	1,291	642
Havre, France.....	—	6,990	2,065
Hull, England.....	—	135	—
Liverpool, England.....	500	8,598	5,676
London, England.....	—	9,975	3,700
Manchester, England.....	—	550	690
Marseilles, France.....	—	15,850	6,100
Rotterdam, Holland.....	6,900	44,629	51,002
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	—	423
Trieste, Austria.....	—	50	4,550
Venice, Italy.....	—	100	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	—	100

Total ..... 8,350 110,209 105,931

### From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	100	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	250	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland.....	200	800	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	1,400	6,117	3,000
Liverpool, England.....	—	500	—
London, England.....	—	500	—
Reval, Russia.....	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	31,049	19,968
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	—	6,822
Trieste, Austria.....	—	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	3,400	—

Total ..... 1,600 43,116 37,290

### From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	100	1,200
Bremen, Germany.....	—	—	388
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany.....	250	2,270	2,510
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	600
Rotterdam, Holland.....	300	4,295	1,685
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	50	—

Total ..... 550 7,615 6,342

### From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway.....	—	50	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	375	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	300	161
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	—	200

Total ..... 725 361

### From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany.....	—	750	1,510
Christiania, Norway.....	—	—	433
Copenhagen, Sweden.....	—	—	1,067
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	—	1,806
Havre, France.....	—	—	1,433
London, England.....	—	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	4,287	15,947
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	—	197
Trieste, Austria.....	—	—	321

Total ..... 5,080 25,089

### From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany.....	—	300	5,462
Liverpool, England.....	200	3,060	—
London, England.....	—	—	990
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200	6,018

Total ..... 200 3,590 12,479

### From All Other Ports.

Canada.....	844	8,777	5,905
Germany.....	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	300	—
Guatemala.....	—	—	9
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	200	—
Honduras.....	—	—	5
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	10
Mexico.....	—	—	2
Salvador.....	—	—	59

Total ..... 844 9,277 6,099

### Recapitulation.

From New York.....	17,230	120,803	180,149
From New Orleans.....	8,350	110,209	105,931
From Galveston.....	1,600	43,116	37,290
From Baltimore.....	550	7,615	6,342
From Philadelphia.....	—	725	361
From Savannah.....	—	5,080	25,089
From Newport News.....	200	3,590	12,479
From all other parts.....	844	9,277	6,099

Total ..... 28,774 390,475 373,731

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

### CABLE MARKETS

#### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 1.—Cotton oil market is easy at 72 francs for prime summer yellow, and 80 francs for winter oil.

#### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is firm, with prices unchanged. Supply now coming forward more freely. Quote butter oil at 43 florins, prime summer yellow at 38 florins, off summer yellow at 35 florins.

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 51 marks for good brands of off oil, 58 marks for prime summer yellow, 70 marks for white and butter oil.

#### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Feb. 1.—Cotton oil market is steady at 63½ francs for off oil.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 26s. for off oil, 28½s. for prime summer yellow, c. i. f. English ports.

### SOUTHERN MARKETS

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31.—Prime crude oil, 38c. Prime meal, \$25, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8.50 loose at Atlanta.

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 31.—Cottonseed oil market steady; basis prime, 34½@35c. Cottonseed meal market dull; extra prime meal, \$23; choice, \$24@24.50. Hulls, \$6 loose.

#### Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Jan. 31.—Considerable business done in prime crude during the week at 40c. f. o. b. mills; more obtainable thereat; sale bleachable prime summer yellow at 44c., Texas.

#### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 31.—Oil market quiet but firm at 40c. for prime crude; sales this week quite liberal. Prime loose cake, \$19.75; prime meal, \$22.25, f. o. b. mill.

# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market is quiet but prices are fairly firm as packers are largely sold ahead except on native cow hides and leather conditions are reported good. Branded hides continue a scarce article in all grades. Last sales of late salting January native steers were effected at 16¼c., but no trading has as yet developed in February hides ahead. Texas steer hides continue unchanged and generally sold up to and ahead at 15¼c. for heavy and light, and 14½c. for extremes. Butt brands are sold ahead and strong at 14¼c. with no additional sales reported and Colorados are in a similar position at 14¼c. Branded cow hides have been in active request right along and are closely cleaned up with the market firm on these at 14¼c. Native cow hides keep dull and there is some apprehension felt among the packers that they will not sell unless at a considerable decline from present asking prices of 15@15¼c. for all weights. Buyers believe they could secure supplies at 14¾c. There is no change in either native or branded bulls. There are only a few January native bulls on hand with the last sale of these at 13¼c. Branded bulls were all sold to January 1, and two of the packers moved January-February salting at 10½c. January take-off alone is held at 10¼c., or mixed with Februarys at 10¼c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The dealers continue to talk strong, but this is not backed up by any trading. The dealers claim no good stock on hand can be had at under 13c., but this has been talked for the past ten days and occasional sales have been taking place right along on a 12¾c. basis. The fact that sole leather tanners have failed to operate in large quantities of packer cow hides on the market is not conducive to any firmness for the country situation, although talk continues of ladge dealers having all they can do to deliver previous orders booked on buffs by the middle of February. Present collections of buffs for reasonably prompt shipment are quotable at 12¾c. and buyers believe there would be no difficulty in securing stock for February delivery at 12½c. There have been late sales of Ohio buffs in some instances down to 12¾c. and it is reasonable to pre-

sume that not over that figure is obtainable here. The dealers are anxious to dispose of extremes, especially Western and Southwestern hides as the market has lacked general support. The prominent buyer who took good sized lines at 12¾c., as previously reported, will not bid over 12½c. at present, and it is likely this offer will be accepted sooner or later as all of the dealers are carrying good sized supplies. Heavy cows are ranged at 13@13¼c. with a recent sale at the outside figure for good stock. Heavy steers of present takeoff are quotable at 14c. and 14¼@14½c. is asked for better hides suitable for harness leather, etc. Two small cars of Michigan heavy cows and buffs sold together at 12¾c., being late receipt. Southwestern late receipts are available at 12½c. Bulls are coming in on contract at 11½c. and 10½c. selected.

**CALFSKINS.**—There are large accumulations of kip which are not being taken and the market is draggy in consequence. Present receipts are nominal at 13c. with no takers at that figure. Calfskins are merely steady and attempts on the part of dealers to secure 16¼c. for Chicago cities have been unsuccessful. Chicago and outside cities are quotable at 16c. and countries at 15½@15¾c.

**HORSEHIDES.**—Offerings are light with a good demand. Prime hides command \$4.75 and ordinary country stock \$4.60.

**HOGSKINS.**—Are in less demand than formerly with the range of prices 50@60c. flat.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The demand has taken the greater part of supplies of packer pelts at about \$2 for sheep and \$1.80@1.85 for lambs. Some offerings are worth possibly slightly over these figures, while others would not bring as much. Receipts of country pelts keep very light with the kill decreasing. Fresh butcher lots sell on a range of \$1.50@1.75 and other lots as to quality. Dry pelts are pretty well cleaned up at a range of 16@17c. as a selling basis.

**LATER WIRE.**—Packers claim they declined 14¾c. for 5,000 light native cows and 15¼c. for 2,000 heavy native cows, but cannot get large orders. Buyers claim they are offered larger lots at these prices, also buffs at 12¾c. Good demand for all by-products of all kinds, including switches at advanced prices.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Offerings are closely sold up excepting 13,000 Bogotas.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—It is generally understood that 16¾c. was secured on a recent sale of full spread native steers and most parties are quoting the market now at 17c. No sales of regular natives can be traced and the market is weak and nominal on these.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Up-State dealers continue to ask 12½c. for

straight car lots of cows but no sales have been made in this market and buyers' views continue 12@12¼c. A Massachusetts dealer having sold cows recently at 12¾c. flat to an Eastern tanner delivered but these hides probably run back to salting. Calfskins are unchanged. Country and outside city skins are ranged at \$1.25@1.30, \$1.00@1.70 and \$1.85@1.90, while New York Cities are in meager offering and closely sold up with quotations \$1.37½@1.40, \$1.77½@1.80 and \$2.02½@2.05.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Outside city whole hides have sold as high as \$1.90 and countries at around \$1.70. The Eastern market has been relatively higher than the West for some time.

**EUROPEAN MARKET.**—Other cables on the Paris sales note that the advance in light steers was 4 francs and that medium steers also advanced slightly. Also that the decline in heavy steers was fractional, these selling at about the same price as last month.

## NEPONSET GIRL'S 21ST BIRTHDAY.

An attractive pen and ink sketch by a New York artist of "The Neponset Girl" is the subject of a most attractive poster sent out by F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., New York and Chicago. "The Neponset Girl" is an original and artistic piece of work. The circular accompanying the poster says: "The 'little girl' Neponset trade mark, reproduced on this sheet, has probably become more familiar to architects, builders and users of building material.

"Every roll of Neponset water-proof building paper and all of our advertising matter has borne this trade mark ever since we first made Neponset, twenty-one years ago. Many know Neponset by the little girl and not by name. The 'Neponset Girl' poster celebrates the twenty-first anniversary of the 'little girl's' birthday and shows her as she looks to-day. We have some extra copies and should be glad to send one to architects and engineers who are not on our regular list, upon receipt of 4 cents in stamps to cover postage."

It is a souvenir that will be an ornament to the wall of any office.

## Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES  
and SKINS would do well  
to Write for Prices to

## U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,  
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,  
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,  
NEWARK, N. J.  
Cleveland Branch,  
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.  
Cumberland Branch,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

## CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,  
Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones  
Wool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's  
Tallow Renderer Perfected Poultry Food

## HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Crushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.  
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

# Chicago Section

And they went over seven cents.

Carter H. seems dead willing to answer the "Call of the Wild"—and woolly Chicago Indians.

Why was Sam Grabenheimer's bear in a tree out at the Lincoln Park Zoo a good deal like the 1906-7 hog?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26, averaged 6.66 cents per pound.

Those who have predicted four-cent hogs for the last year should stick to it, for they may get them—by the time of the next presidential election.

It's a shame to assert that the Standard Oil Company would try to put any competitor out of business—they just simply put them off the earth.

Hog chauffeurs can tell you the only way to get a hog to go in the desired direction is to do your darndest to drive it the opposite way. Hog bears please note.

Speaking of this angel business, there will be some real cute critters to line up if a bunch of these stockyard and packingtown fellows ever succeed in breaking into— heaven.

The California Ice Company is building on Lake Maria, near Antioch, Ill., a 30,000-ton ice house. Mr. Pelikan of No. 1189 Albany avenue, Chicago, will be the manager for the company.

The Central Howard Association, with the aid of the police, has issued a statement that it costs \$10 to ruin a man and \$10.31 to reclaim him. Of course, such men as Stensland and that string of bankers in that other kind of retirement does not figure in this petty larceny class.

The American Hide & Leather Company's plant on Evanston avenue was damaged by fire to the extent of a quarter of a million of dollars Monday night of last week. The plant covers almost a whole block and was one of the most complete tanneries in the country.

The bursting of an ammonia compressor at Armour & Company's packing house Monday last resulted in the death of three men and upwards of twenty injured. The disaster was entirely accidental and unavoidable, as declared by the coroner's verdict.

They were hustling from a south-bound to a cross-town car, and he was trying to call the conductor's attention by a very feeble whistle. "Put your fingers in your mouth and whistle, Clarence," said she. "Not much," said C.: "I'd sooner miss the car."

The higher hogs go the more the public will pay for its pork product. Not necessary to go to six or seven colleges 'ateen years to figure that out. Seven-cent live hogs means eight and three-quarters dressed, including head, feet, etc.

No one seems much interested in an improved surface or elevated car service—except the people, and they are so used to being flimflammed from one election day to another, from one ice season to another, from one coal season to another that it does not matter much what happens.

Upon a nailkeg sat a man,  
A "labor" man, and wise,  
And as he chewed his canned corned beef  
Did thus soliloquize:  
"About two raps on the coco with the family skillet will bring him back to normal, and his mush, on his return home from the Lake Shore gab and blanc mange fest."

Dr. Dalrymple, veterinarian at Louisiana State University, says that what with Texas fever, cattle ticks, boll weevil, brown rot of peaches, the white fly of the orange, lecanium scale on plum trees—and then some—they are getting along very nicely. Time some of our Board of Trade crop experts and others woke up and got those various kinds of rusts working and a couple of thousand feet of yellow jack located in the heavy short rib belt, or quit business.

One of the big packers is said to be making a bid for India's business in the meat and provision line. As the population of that neck-o'-the-woods is around 300,000,000, it would seem a fairly good scheme, providing

they are all meateaters and thoroughly inoculated with the "bill-of-lading-draft-attached" idea—and that stocks here are ample. Many of those people over there, however, have an ingrown, several-thousand-year-old aversion to grease under any guise.

Londoners (that kind) are in an awful stew, don'tcherknow, over the fact that caviar is twenty-two shillings per pound, and really they don't know what is going to become of them. In the meantime those Londoners who don't know caviar from digester tankage are clamoring for British or Colonial tinned beef, the family tree of which is clouded some, but not nearly so worse as caviar, which can be anything providing the smell is rank enough to put the old-fashioned gut room smell in eau de cologne class.

Following is the number of hogs slaughtered at Chicago by packers and city butchers for 1907 to January 2:

Armour & Co.	131,200
Swift & Company	96,700
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	50,500
Anglo-American	34,300
Morris & Company	42,900
Boyd-Lunham Company	31,800
Hammond Company	25,200
Continental Packing Company	14,200
Boore & Company	22,800
Roberts & Oake	19,100
Western Packing Company	15,900
Butchers and outside packers	83,500
Total	568,100

## NATIONAL LIVESTOCK OFFICIALS.

At the annual convention of the American National Livestock Association at Denver, reported in last week's issue, President Murdo Mackenzie was unanimously re-elected president of the association. H. A. Jastro, of California, was elected first vice president in succession to F. J. Hagenbarth, of Idaho, and J. A. Lockhart, of Colorado, second vice president, succeeding J. M. Boardman, of Montana.

## General Supplies Company

AS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. J. C. McWEN, Sec. & Treas.  
19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,  
CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES of every description for every department.  
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment,  
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Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Nail,  
Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.  
FULL LINES.  
PROMPT DELIVERY.

## Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (12 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.  
CHURCHILL & SPALDING  
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Architect  
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Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

## WM. G. MAUL

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"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"  
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 AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building and Remodeling  
 on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .

**WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists**  
 315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

### PRESERVE MEAT BY PURIFYING AIR IN COOLERS

The Linley meat preservation system, which is now being practically applied in several instances abroad, consists of a method in which ordinary cold storage is combined with means for sterilizing the meat and the exposed surfaces of the chamber containing the same, as well as sterilizing and purifying the air contained in the cold chamber.

The system has been devised more particularly for chilled beef cooled by brine pipes, either on land or aboard ship, but it can also be adapted to a cold air circulation system.

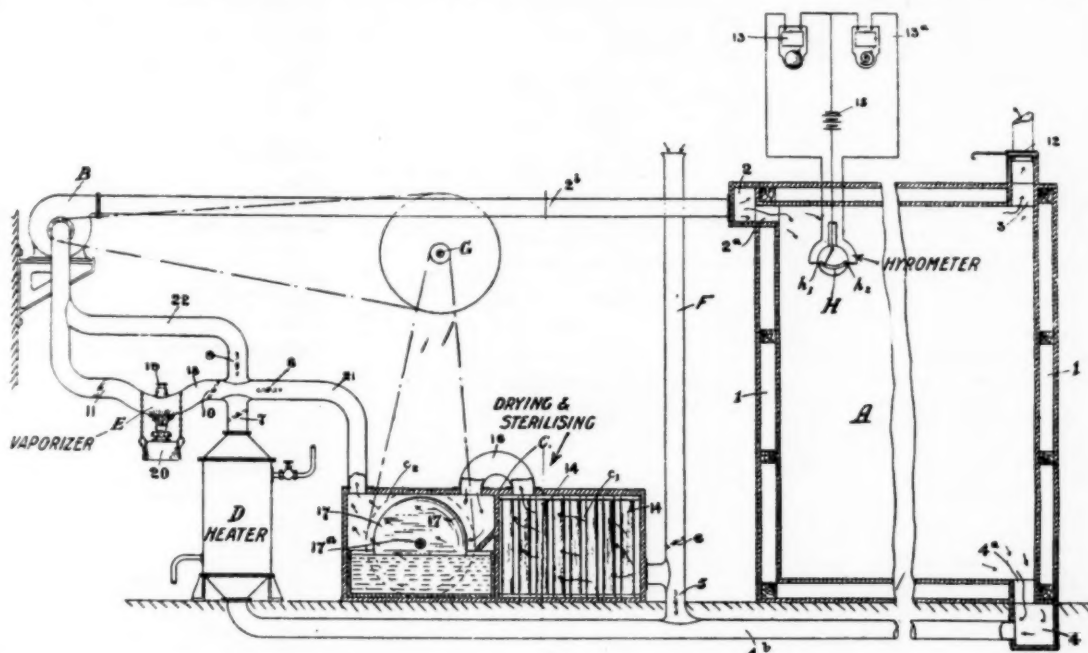
package: (2) the introduction into the chamber, after stowage, of formalin, formaldehyde, or other sterilizing medium, so as to thoroughly sterilize the air, the surface of the beef, and its wrappings; the sterilizing medium is introduced either by vaporization or atomization, and the action is continued for from two to four hours, after which (3) fresh supplies of cleaned, dried and sterilized air are continuously introduced into the chambers until all trace of the sterilizing medium is removed, and the temperature of the chambers is then

means of brine pipes, and provided with air inlet ducts 2a, outlet ducts 3 to atmosphere, and outlet ducts 4a to main outlet duct 4b. B is a fan with connections as shown. C is the drying and sterilizing chamber divided into two parts, C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, containing sticks of calcium chloride and sulphuric acid respectively. D is a heater in which the air passing through is heated by steam coils or similar arrangement. E is the vaporizer for the formaldehyde or other preparation. F is a fresh air inlet pipe. G is a shaft supplying power, and H is a hydrometer. The drawing shows how the various operations, previously described, may be carried out.

One plant to deal with eight chambers having a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet has already been installed at Southampton, England.

### GUARANTEED SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. A. Hart & Co., of Chicago, importers and exporters of sausage casings, report that with the opening of the new year they find the casing business very good. Their sales are reported as far ahead of those of the previous year. The cause for this increase



The result of the treatment is said to be that beef can be held, without mould, bright, dry, firm, and in a non-frozen or chilled state, for long periods, say forty to fifty days. It is also claimed that beef treated on shore, after being shipped over in the ordinary way, is considerably improved in appearance, and can be satisfactorily kept from twenty to twenty-five days after landing.

The various operations comprising the treatment are described by Ice and Cold Storage of London, as follows: (1) Careful stowage to give free circulation of air between each

reduced to 29.5 degrees F., or other suitable temperature, the inventor claiming that a much higher temperature than the usual 29.5 degrees F. is satisfactory.

The humidity of the air is regulated so that moisture from the beef and its wrappings is removed without unduly drying the beef. In practice it is found advisable to clean the air twice daily, to remove the gases given off by the beef.

The accompanying illustration shows diagrammatically one form of the apparatus. A is an insulated chamber, cooled, preferably, by

is, they believe, on account of their personal supervision of everything they ship, and the high quality of their casings, especially their special importations of the highest grade sheep casings. Their "Three Star" sheep casings are famous everywhere. They have their own buyers in Russia, and also have the output of some of the best sorting establishments in Europe. Besides, they guarantee their casings to be what they really are, and with them and those who trade with them it is "once a customer means a steady purchaser." Their office address is No. 3303 South Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.

### HARRY HELLER & CO.

Everything in Packers and Sausage Manufacturers, Imported and Domestic Chemicals, Spices, Essential Oils, Preservatives, Colors, Salt, Saltpetre and Binders, Etc. . . .

367 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

### WALTER R. KIRK

619 Postal Bldg. Chicago

Solicits samples of your holdings of  
**OILS, FATS and GLYCERINS**

**SEE PAGE  
 48 FOR  
 BARGAINS**

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 21.....	27,082	971	35,042	26,053
Tuesday, Jan. 22.....	7,258	1,460	20,623	20,521
Wednesday, Jan. 23.....	28,171	1,730	35,926	34,804
Thursday, Jan. 24.....	8,101	1,121	29,781	12,069
Friday, Jan. 25.....	2,317	360	24,564	4,407
Saturday, Jan. 26.....	174	11	12,613	181
Total last week.....	73,103	5,653	158,549	98,437
Previous week.....	77,296	7,453	198,736	95,688
Cor. week 1906.....	63,190	3,849	200,433	69,418
Cor. week 1905.....	70,634	3,288	213,050	79,002

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 21.....	7,332	.....	9,963	3,210
Tuesday, Jan. 22.....	2,825	223	6,961	2,356
Wednesday, Jan. 23.....	7,259	36	10,519	3,006
Thursday, Jan. 24.....	6,914	73	9,199	4,946
Friday, Jan. 25.....	5,793	110	5,191	3,248
Saturday, Jan. 26.....	1,258	.....	6,535	.....
Total last week.....	31,361	451	48,338	17,456
Previous week.....	29,425	678	40,543	12,691
Cor. week 1906.....	26,894	153	57,554	14,759
Cor. week 1905.....	31,471	736	47,418	20,119

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	259,898	24,853	639,406	349,425
Year ago.....	226,345	15,652	767,700	295,396
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending January 26, 1907.....			537,000	
Week previous.....			573,000	
Year ago.....			543,000	
Two years ago.....			649,000	
Year to January 26, 1907.....			2,140,000	
Same period 1906.....			2,218,000	
Same period 1905.....			2,400,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Week January 26, 1907.....	197,400	391,000	190,000	
Week ago.....	189,900	400,000	194,400	
Year ago.....	159,300	425,000	161,100	
Two years ago.....	158,200	481,800	177,600	
Year to January 26, 1907.....	684,000	1,478,000	968,000	
Same period 1906.....	636,000	1,702,000	688,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending January 26, 1907:				
Armour & Co.....	30,200			
Swift & Co.....	23,500			
Anglo-American.....	6,000			
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,900			
H. Moore & Co.....	2,500			
Continental P. G.....	3,600			
Hammond & Co.....	6,000			
Morris & Co.....	9,400			
Roberts & Oake.....	4,400			
S. & S.....	11,000			
Western Packing Co.....	3,100			
Omaha Packing Co.....	10,700			
Other packers.....	10,000			
Total.....	125,100			
Week ago.....	178,100			
Year ago.....	159,100			
Two years ago.....	178,900			

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week January 26, 1907.....	\$5.45	\$6.67	\$5.15	\$7.40
Previous week.....	5.55	6.52	5.20	7.30
Year ago.....	4.85	5.50	5.35	7.15
Two years ago.....	4.55	4.77	5.00	6.80
Three years ago.....	4.60	4.84	4.00	5.60

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.45	@7.00
Common to good steers.....	4.90	@6.15
Inferior to common steers.....	3.85	@4.90
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.65	@5.25
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.15	@6.00
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.45	@3.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.50	@4.75
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.75	@4.00
Common to good canning cows.....	1.15	@2.40
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25	@4.00
Bulls, fair to choice.....	4.00	@4.65
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00	@7.25
Calves, good to choice.....	7.25	@8.25

## HOGS.

Choice to prime heavy packing sows, 250 lbs and up.....	\$6.95	@7.00
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	6.95	@7.05
Mixed packers, with barrow tops.....	6.90	@7.05
Light barrow butchers, 250 lbs and up.....	6.95	@7.05
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows.....	6.95	@7.00
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 160 to 180 lbs.....	6.90	@6.95
Light mixed, 175 to 180 lbs.....	6.90	@6.95
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.50	@6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75	@5.50

## SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes.....	\$4.75	@5.25
Native wethers.....	5.25	@5.75
Fed western wethers.....	5.25	@5.65
Common to fair ewes.....	4.00	@4.50
Good to prime native lambs.....	6.25	@7.00
Common to fair native lambs.....	6.25	@7.00
Fed western lambs.....	6.85	@7.75
Common to prime yearlings.....	5.50	@6.40
Feeding lambs.....	6.25	@7.20
Feeding yearlings.....	5.25	@6.15
Feeding wethers.....	4.75	@5.25
Bucks and stags.....	2.60	@4.50
Cull sheep.....	2.00	@3.75
Cull lambs.....	4.50	@5.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	0.67	0.70	0.65	0.65
July.....	0.72	0.72	0.67	0.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	0.35	0.40	0.32	0.32
July.....	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.42
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.75	16.80	16.72	16.72
July.....	16.87	16.95	16.87	16.87

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1907.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	0.75	0.77	0.72	0.75
July.....	0.77	0.80	0.77	0.77
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	0.42	0.50	0.42	0.50
July.....	0.52	0.57	0.50	0.57
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.87	16.92	16.82	16.92
July.....	16.95	17.07	16.95	17.07

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1907.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.67
July.....	0.77	0.77	0.67	0.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.42
July.....	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.50
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.85	16.85	16.75	16.75
July.....	16.97	16.97	16.90	16.90

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1907.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	0.65	0.62	0.65	0.77
July.....	0.72	0.87	0.72	0.82
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	0.47	0.62	0.47	0.60
July.....	0.57	0.67	0.55	0.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	16.80	17.22	16.80	17.17
July.....	17.15	17.35	17.15	17.32

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1907.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	0.87	0.95	0.87	0.90
July.....	0.92	0.97	0.92	0.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	0.67	0.75	0.67	0.70
July.....	0.72	0.80	0.70	0.75
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	17.27	17.42	17.27	17.35
July.....	17.40	17.55	17.40	17.50

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1907.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	0.90	0.95	0.80	0.80
July.....	0.95	0.97	0.85	0.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	0.70	0.75	0.60	0.60
July.....	0.75	0.80	0.67	0.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May.....	17.35	17.40	17.17	17.17
July.....	17.45	17.52	17.32	17.32

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 30.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 12; 12@14 ave., 12; 14@16 ave., 12; 18@20 ave., 12½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 8¾; 6@8 ave., 8¾; 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 9; 12@14 ave., 9; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13½; 18@20 ave., 13½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11¾; 10@12 ave., 11¾; 12@14 ave., 11¾; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 12½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11¾; 12@14 ave., 11¾; 14@16 ave., 11¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13¾; 18@20 ave., 13¾; 20@22 ave., 13¾; 22@24 ave., 13¾; 24@26 ave., 13; 26@28 ave., 13; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 8¾; 6@7 ave., 8¾; 6@8 ave., 8¾; 7@9 ave., 8¾; 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 9; 10@12 ave., 9; 12@14 ave., 9; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12½; 8@10 ave., 12½; 10@12 ave., 12.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

## REID, HENDERSON &amp; CO.

## IMPORTERS

Spices, Herbs and Mexican Products

42 SOUTH WATER STREET  
CHICAGO

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	16	@20
Native Sirloln Steaks.....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	6	@6
Corned Flanks.....	5	@5
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	@7
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12½

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	1.10
Fore Quarters.....	1.10
Legs, fancy.....	1.18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	1.10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	2.22

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	13½
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenderloins.....	13
Pork Butts.....	13½
Spare Ribs.....	10
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	8
Leaf Lard.....	12

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@ 3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	80	@ 85

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	8½	@ 9
Turkeys.....	10	@ 11
Fowls.....	10½	@ 11
Roosters.....	6½	@ 7
Ducks.....	11	@ 11½
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00	@ 7.50

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	14	@ 16
Chickens.....	7	@ 10
Ducks.....	10	@ 11
Geese.....	6	@ 10

## Veal.

Choice.....	9	@ 10
Good.....	8	@ 9
Medium.....	6	@ 8
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	6	@ 15
Ribs, No. 2.....	6	@ 12
Ribs, No. 3.....	6	@ 6
Loins, No. 1.....	6	@ 17½
Loins, No. 2.....	6	@ 13½
Loins, No. 3.....	6	@ 8
Rounds, No. 1.....	6	@ 7½
Rounds, No. 2.....	6	@ 6½
Rounds, No. 3.....	6	@ 5½

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	5 @ 6
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Good	7 @ 8
Heifers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters	1.25 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.00 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steers Chucks	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Chucks	4 1/2 @ 5
Boneless Chucks	5 @ 5
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	10 @ 10
Steer Loins, Light	10 @ 10
Steer Loins, Heavy	10 @ 10
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	10 @ 10
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	10 @ 10
Strip Loins	9 @ 9
Shoat Butts	10 @ 10
Shoat Clods	8 @ 8
Rolls	10 @ 10
Rump Butts	8 @ 8
Trimblings	4 @ 4
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	10 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Loin Ends, steer-native	10 @ 10 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.	
Livers	3 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	4 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	15 @ 15
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4
Brains	4 @ 4

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	7 @ 7 1/2
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Medium Carcass	9 @ 10
Good Carcass	11 1/2 @ 12
Medium Saddles	11 1/2 @ 12
Good Saddles	14 @ 14
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	10 @ 10

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	10 @ 10
Plucks	25 @ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 15

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	8 @ 9
Good Caul	10 @ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	12 @ 13
Saddles Caul	12 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Racks	7 @ 7 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	6 @ 6
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	11 @ 11
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8 1/2
Butts	9 @ 9
Hocks	9 @ 9
Trimblings	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tails	4 @ 4
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	9 @ 9
Pork Hearts	9 @ 9
Pork Kidneys	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	4 @ 4
Backfat	8 @ 8 1/2
Hams	11 @ 12
Calas	8 @ 8 1/2
Belles	12 @ 12
Shoulders	8 @ 8 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	6 @ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 @ 6
Choice Bologna	7 @ 7
Viennas	8 @ 8
Frankfurters	8 @ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 @ 7
Tongue	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Minced Sausage	9 @ 9
Prepared Sausage	10 @ 10
New England Sausage	12 @ 12
Berliner Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage	14 @ 14
Oxford Sausage	14 @ 14
Pollard Sausage	8 @ 8
Leona, Garlick, Knoblauch	8 @ 8
Smoked Pork	8 @ 8
Veal Sausage	— @ —
Farm Sausage	14 @ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	9 @ 9
Special Prepared Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Ham Bologna	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10 @ 10
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	19 @ 19
German Salami, New Dry	15 @ 15
Holsteiner, New	12 @ 12
Mettwurst, New	— @ —
Farmer, New	13 @ 13
Darles, H. C. New	20 @ 20
Italian Salami, New	20 @ 20
Monsieur Cervelat	16 @ 16
Capascola	— @ —

Sausage in Oil.	
Smoked Pork, 1-50	4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb barrels	7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Laps, in 200-lb barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	Per dos. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	4.70
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	8.00
8 lbs., 1 dos. to case	17.75
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	—

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	10.50
Plate Beef	10.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50
Prime Mess Beef	8.50
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	10.50
Mess Pork	10.00
Clear Fat Backs	17.50
Family Back Pork	18.50
Bean Pork	14.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	9 @ 9
Lard compounds	8 @ 8
Barrels	1/2c. over tcs.
Half barrels	1/2c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2c. to 1c. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	55c.

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Short Clears	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 @ 1 1/4c. more.	—

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Skinned Hams	14 @ 14
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	10 @ 10
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	10 @ 10
Breakfast bacon, fancy	19 @ 19
Wide, 8 @ 10 ave., and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	14 @ 14
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Sides	16 @ 16
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 @ 15
Dried Beef Outsides	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Smoked Hams	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Bolled Picnic Hams	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Rounds, per set	13 @ 13
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Middles, per set	35 @ 35
Beef bungs, per piece	5 @ 5
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	50 @ 50
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Beef weasands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	25 @ 25
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	18 @ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.70 @ \$2.75
Hoof meal, per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	2.60 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.55 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.40 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 20%	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	19.00 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$375.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	9.65 @ 9.65
Prime steam, loose	9.10 @ 9.10
Neutral	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Oleo No. 2	10 1/2 @ 11
Mutton	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Tallow	8 @ 8
Grease	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	75 @ 77
Edible No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 55
No. 1 lard oil	49 @ 50
No. 2 lard oil	47 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	57 @ 58
Corn oil	4.70

## ALLOWES.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 6
Renderers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone	6 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 6
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	5 @ 5 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	47 @ 49
P. S. Y., soap grade	40 @ 42
Soap, bbls., concn., 65 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.65 @ \$1.75
Barrels, ash	1.17 1/2 @ 1.20
Barrels, oak	1.32 @ 1.35

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Salt—	— @ —
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.90
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.10

## LOUIS A. HOWARD &amp; CO.

Dealers  
Office, Postal Telegraph Building  
Warehouse, Union Stock Yard  
Chicago  
TALLOW GREASE STRAINERS  
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL  
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL  
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS  
IF YOU WANT TO SELL, WRITE US



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@46.20
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.55@ 5.20
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@ 4.45
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@ 4.90
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@ 4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.10@ 5.75

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.50@ 9.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.25@ 9.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 8.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 3.75
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.25

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@ 7.85
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.50
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@ 4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@ 3.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.30
Hogs, medium.....	7.50@ 7.60
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.60
Pigs.....	7.75
Roughs.....	6.30@ 6.60

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8½@ 9½
Choice native, light.....	8½@ 9½
Common to fair, native.....	7½@ 8½

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 @
Choice native, light.....	8½@ 8½
Native, common to fair.....	7½@ 8½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½@ 8½
Choice Western, light.....	7½@ 7½
Common to fair Texas.....	7 @ 7½
Good to choice heifers.....	7 @ 7½
Common to fair heifers.....	6½@ 7
Choice cows.....	7 @ 7½
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6½@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6½
Freshy Bologna bulls.....	5½@ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10½@ 12

## BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12½c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs 7½c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 10c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 7½c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 7½c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5½c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6c. per lb.	
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## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	6½@ 14½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11½@ 13
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	8½@ 9½
Western calves, fair to good.....	7½@ 8½
Western calves, common.....	6½@ 7½

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	9@10½
Hogs, heavy.....	9 @
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	9 @ 9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	9 @ 9½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	9 @ 9½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12 @12½
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @11½
Yearling lambs.....	10 @11
Sheep, choice.....	9 @9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 @8½
Sheep, culls.....	7 @7½

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	13½@14½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13½@14
Smoked Picnics, light.....	10 @10½
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	10 @10½
Smoked shoulders.....	9½@10½
Smoked bacon, boniless.....	14 @14½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13½@14
Dried beef with.....	15 @15½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	18 @18½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 @11½

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	\$70.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00
Hooft, per ton.....	30.00
Thigh bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	80.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	220.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @2c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's feet.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12½
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	18
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	6½
Beef, hams, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, hams, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	2½@ 3
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14½	15½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14	15½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	13	—
Allspice.....	9	9½
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	47	52

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 5
Crystals.....	5 @5½
Powdered.....	5½@ 5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	19@ 20
No. 2 skins.....	17@ 18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	18
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.60
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
Branded skins.....	1.1
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.85
Ticky kips.....	1.1
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	11

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (av'r'g best).....	17 @18
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	16½@17
Western, young toms, (average best).....	16 @17
Western, fair to good.....	14 @15
Southwestern, average best.....	15 @16
Southwestern, fair to good.....	13 @14
Inferior.....	10 @12
Western, old, choice.....	15 @16
Chickens—Broilers, 4 lbs. to pair and under—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	25 @28
Philadelphia, dry-picked, avg. run.....	20 @22
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, fancy.....	20 @22
Other Pa. & N. Y., d. p., avg. run.....	16 @18

Chickens—Roasting, 8 to 12 lbs. to pair—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	20 @21
Other Pa. & N. Y., roast, d. p., fancy.....	14 @16
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	17 @18
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	13 @13½
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	13 @14
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	13 @13½

Chickens—Medium weights, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair—	
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	13½@14
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, ave. run.....	13½@14
Western, milk fed.....	14 @16
Western, scalded, average.....	11 @12

Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	14
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	13½@14
Western, d. p., fancy, 4 to 5 lbs. each.....	13½@14
Western, dry-picked, best average run.....	13½@14
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	13½@14
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	13½@14
Western, scalded, best average run.....	13 @13
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	8 @11

Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@10
Old cocks, scalded.....	9½@10
Geese, spring, Western, fancy.....	11 @12
Ducks, spring, Ohio and Mich., choice.....	13 @14
Ducks, spring, Western, choice.....	12 @13
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 5.50
Squabs, prime white, 6@6½ lbs. to dozen 2.25@ 2.50	
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75@2.00

## FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	18 @19
Toms, No. 1.....	18 @18½
No. 2.....	13 @14
Old toms, No. 1.....	13 @14
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	23 @25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	20 @23
Scalded, No. 1.....	18 @20
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	17 @18
Soft-meated, fancy.....	16 @17
Average, No. 1.....	14 @15
Chickens—No. 2.....	10 @12
Fowls—Dry-picked, No. 1.....	10 @13½
Dry-picked, No. 2.....	11 @12
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @15
No. 2.....	11 @12
Geese—No. 1.....	12 @13
No. 2.....	8 @10

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	@13½
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@10
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 7
Turkeys, per lb.....	@13
Ducks, per lb.....	@14½
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@13
Geese, Western, ordinary.....	@12
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@11
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@55
Pigeons, per pair.....	@25

## GAME.

Wild Ducks—Canvasback, per pair.....	2.00@3.00
Redhead, per pair.....	1.50@2.00
Blackhead, per pair.....	.75@1.00
Mallard, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Blue Wing Teal, per pair.....	.75@1.10
Green Wing Teal, per pair.....	1.00@1.25
Ruddy, per pair.....	.25@.50
Common, per pair.....	.25@.40
Rabbits—Cotton tail, pair.....	.15@.25
Jacks, per pair.....	.30@.50

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine.....	@ 3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.50 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.05 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.95 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.80 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.10@ 1.20½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.).....	2.15@ 2.37½
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .40

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 30.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts first three days this week, 53,440, against 62,511 same period last week, and 51,144 corresponding time a year ago. The market Monday was uneven. The bulk of the cattle sold steady. Some low grade light killers went at 10c. decline and the good quality strong weight steers met with good demand at strong prices. The quality of the arrivals was poor and included only a small percentage of steers good enough to sell upwards of \$6.25, and the best on sale went at \$6.65 for two loads averaging 1,448 lbs. There was a plentiful supply of short fed, half fat cattle that sold at \$4.50@4.90, and low grade killers at \$4@4.40. Packers complain of a poor outlet for meat and large supplies in the coolers. Tuesday's market was slow but steady, with an absence of desirable fat steers on sale. Wednesday's arrivals met with better demand at prices strong to 10c. higher. There was again a comparative scarcity of good quality fat steers of strong weights. A liberal number of Kansas cattle arrived and sold from \$6.25@6.85 for the desirable lots, the latter price being the top of the market for 33 head averaging 1,483 lbs., and 15 head averaging 1,543 lbs. Two loads averaging 1,421 lbs. brought \$6.40, and two loads averaging 1,392 lbs. at \$6.25. The market strengthened toward the close and some good cattle that arrived late sold 10c. higher. Eastern shippers were in the market from start to finish for good quality heavy steers.

There was a decline of 10@15c. in the market for butcher stock the latter part of last week, but this decline has been regained, the market having shown strength the past few days. There is an excellent demand from local killers for the desirable grades of butcher stock. Cannors and cutters continue in poor demand. Calf prices have shown moderate fluctuations, and values taken altogether in the butcher stock market show no change from a week ago.

**HOGS.**—Monday the hog trade advanced sharply. The \$7 mark was reached and passed, a top sale being made at \$7.05, which is the highest since May, 1903, when \$7.15 was paid. Packers were slow to commence operations, but afterwards were very free buyers and the moderate supply was quite closely picked up. Tuesday 39,448 hogs were received; the market was generally 10c. lower, and closed weak with several thousand unsold. One sale was made at \$7, but there was no reliable demand for the best hogs above \$6.95, and the bulk of the good to choice grades sold from \$6.85@6.92½. Eastern shippers gave the market very little support, packers having everything their own way. Range in prices very narrow. Wednesday 42,000 hogs (estimated). Trade ruled weak to 5c. lower from slow opening, speculators buying liberally at the decline. Shipping orders were moderate. Packers held off until very late, when they came into the market with liberal orders, purchasing good to choice grades from \$6.85@6.90. The small holdover supply is chiefly in the hands of speculators who were set

down upon again to-day by the packers. Moderate receipts are expected the balance of the week and everything seems to favor strong and active markets with some improvement in prices. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$6.90@6.95; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.85@6.90; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.80@6.87½; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.80@6.85; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.75@6.85; heavy packing hogs, 300@400 lbs., \$6.80@6.90; rough packers, in small lots, \$6.50@6.70; stags, \$5.75@6.25; boars, \$4.25@4.75; good pigs of all weights, \$6.35@6.75; common and inferior pigs, \$5.75@6.25.

**SHEEP.**—Included in a total run of 20,000 Wednesday was a reduced proportion of sheep and yearlings and the buyers showed more interest. The market lacked activity, yet the sellers were enabled to land the bulk of their supplies in fairly good season at steady prices with the decline noted after the start on the previous day. Some small lots of choice to prime heavy native ewes made \$5.25@5.40 here to-day, but the Westerns which sold at \$5 were of a good, fat kind, and other Western ewes of a fair to fairly good kind went at \$4.60@4.85, the poor to very plain killers going at \$4@4.25. Native wethers of a very choice grade brought \$5.75, and the exporters took out at \$5.60 a finished lot of Westerns averaging 118 lbs., with a useful class of Westerns going for slaughter at \$5.35, and only the plain grades having to go on this account as low as \$5.15, as the feeder buyers are willing to pay up to \$5.10 for a smooth class. An extra lot of 78-lb. native yearlings brought \$6.75, and most of the fairly good to choice light and medium weight Westerns went at \$6.25 upward to \$6.50, with the heavier ones selling at \$5.80@6.25 for a fair to choice kind.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Feb. 1.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 47,700; last week, 46,600; same week last year, 45,100. Market is sensitive to volume of receipts, with slight tendency towards strength. Beef steers strong to 10c. higher than week ago; cows, 15c. to 25c. higher; stockers and feeders firm; bulls a shade stronger; calves a quarter lower. Quarantine cattle about steady. Total cattle receipts for January exceed any previous January. Top steers, \$6.50; moderate number of steers, \$5.90@6.35; bulk, \$4.75@5.75; cows, \$3@4.75; heifers, \$3.25@5; cannors, \$2.15@2.75; bulls, \$2.75@4.25; calves, \$3.50@7.25. Quarantine receipts nearly all short fed steers, \$4.30@5.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 61,200; last week, 54,700; same week last year, 56,500. Strong hog markets have ruled in spite of liberal receipts; prices 10@15c. above a week ago; top, \$7; bulk, \$6.85@6.95; light hogs, \$6.70@6.85; pigs, \$5.75@6. Quality averages good, with fancy tops and plenty of good to choice heavy.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 37,900; last week, 30,800; same week last year, 34,000. Good to choice stuff is stronger, but undesirable grades are lower; light weight thin lambs are 20@30c. lower; bulk of lamb offerings good quality, at \$7.30@7.65; medium to common lambs, \$6.65@7.10; yearlings scarce, \$6.20@6.70; wethers, \$5.40@5.75; ewes show most weakness, at \$4.65@5.15.

HIDES are unchanged; green salted, 9½@11c.; bulls and stags, 8@8½c.; glue, 7c.; horse hides, \$2.50@3.50; sheep pelts, 12@15½c.; green, 60c.@\$1.75.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. A.	376	—	—
Armour	5,048	16,649	8,757
Cudahy	5,118	10,319	2,581
Fowler	1,336	—	1,841
Morris	5,198	9,703	4,339
Ruddy	959	—	—
Schwarzschild	4,832	9,335	6,712
Swift	5,448	13,585	8,859

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Jan. 29, 1907.

Cattle receipts are holding up remarkably well. Last week's receipts were fully 9,000 heavier than a year ago and receipts for the month of January will be right around 110,000 head, 30,000 heavier than a year ago and the heaviest January run on record. Under the circumstances a decline in prices is easily accounted for. The market for both beef steers and cow stuff sold off 10@15c. and there has been no improvement this week. There are scarcely any well finished beef steers coming and they are quotable at \$5.50@6.25. Most of the fair to pretty good 1,000 to 1,400-lb. beeves are selling at \$4.80@5.40 with the short fed and only partly fattened grades around \$4.25@4.75. Cows are going at a range of \$2.00@4.50, the bulk of the fair to good butcher stock at \$3.00@3.75. Feeders declined fully a quarter last week and the tone to the trade is still rather weak. Choice heavy grades are still quoted up to \$5.00, but the bulk of the fair to good stuff is selling around \$3.50@4.25.

Hogs have taken quite a boom and prices are now higher than they have been for the past three years. Packers as well as eastern shippers are so anxious for the stuff that weight and quality are largely lost sight of and sales are bunched closer than for many months. All the conditions surrounding the trade are bullish and even the increase in receipts of late has failed to change the sentiment to any material extent. To-day there were 11,600 hogs here and the market was off a shade. Tops brought \$6.80 as against \$6.60 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.70@6.72 as against \$6.45@6.55 a week ago.

Changes in the sheep market of late have been few and unimportant. There has been a fair run right along and packers are taking the good fat stock of all kinds freely at steady to strong prices. Half fat stuff is slow sale, but no lower on account of the good demand from feeder buyers and the latter are also buying the thin stuff readily at full recent quotations. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7@7.60; fair to good lambs, \$6.75@7.00; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$6@6.25; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$5.75@6; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.75@6; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice old wethers, \$5.35@5.60; fair to good old wethers, \$5@5.35; good to choice ewes, \$4.80@5.10; fair to good ewes, \$4.35@4.80.

**JOSEPH E. SCHOEN**

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist  
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes



**ST. JOSEPH**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 29.

Cattle receipts are showing a tendency to increase although the enlargement this week has not been marked. It is enough, however, to give the general trade a slightly weaker tone so far as steers are concerned, and prices now current on this market are around a dime lower than at the finish of last week. Cattle coming are showing some effect of longer feeding, a very natural condition during the after part of the winter, but it is likely that this larger percentage of cattle that are fairly fat has had something to do in causing any weaker turn in prices. However, the outlook is not at all discouraging but would rather seem to favor cattle owners in feeding their stock out to a finish. Steers sold here largely to-day at \$4.80@5.50 for fairly good light to medium weights with a few bordering on choice quality and running to strong weights, selling at \$5.70@6.25. The market for cows and heifers continues in active condition without changing prices. Good heavy feeders are also holding steady but everything on the light weight order is gradually settling towards the lower level.

One of the largest days in aggregate hog receipts at the five markets of the winter was that of to-day, when above 90,000 were reported. This large number at once put the packers on a bearish turn, and they made an attempt to force prices off fully 10c., but in this they were not successful. In spite of the large supply in sight the demand proved quite active and the crop of the day sold largely at not more than a 5c. decline. It is evident that the hogs are wanted and it is now so late in the winter season that there is little show for making up any of the shortage in winter packing. Temporary breaks are apt to accompany all such runs as those of to-day, but the outlook cannot be considered as developing a bearish turn. Hogs sold largely at \$6.75@6.80, with tops making \$6.85.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue very moderate and the demand is quite good, in fact so good that prices for lambs are somewhat higher with tops selling at \$7.70, while sheep are holding fully steady.

**SLAUGHTER REPORTS**

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending January 26:

**CATTLE.**

Chicago	41,802
Omaha	20,663
Kansas City	27,321
St. Joseph	13,672
Cudahy	609
Wichita	289
South St. Paul	4,978
New York and Jersey City	8,858
Fort Worth	12,997
Detroit	951

**HOGS.**

Chicago	110,211
Omaha	56,930
Kansas City	63,708
St. Joseph	39,487
Cudahy	29,953
Ottumwa	14,158
Cedar Rapids	13,497
Wichita	7,305
Bloomington	2,283
South St. Paul	15,649
New York and Jersey City	37,827
Fort Worth	13,742
Detroit	3,584

**SHEEP.**

Chicago	80,981
Omaha	30,630
Kansas City	29,420
St. Joseph	18,298
Cudahy	143
South St. Paul	2,227
New York and Jersey City	18,850
Fort Worth	908
Detroit	3,084

**NEW YORK LIVESTOCK**

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 28, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,027	4	1,147	11,431	18,143
60th street	1,220	55	2,156	7,543	—
40th street	—	—	—	—	15,034
Lehigh Valley	5,650	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	920	—	—	1,180	—
Scattering	—	63	87	25	3,750
Totals	10,817	122	3,390	20,179	37,827
Totals last week	10,370	114	3,476	27,952	43,113

**WEEKLY EXPORTS.**

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., St. Cevic	450	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., St. Minneapolis	—	—	2,850
Schwarzschild & S., St. Philadelphia	—	—	1,100
Schwarzschild & S., St. St. Cuthbert	240	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, St. Cevic	460	1,250	—
J. Shamburg & Son, St. Minneapolis	460	—	—
Morris Beef Co., St. Cevic	—	—	2,800
Morris Beef Co., St. Majestic	—	—	1,150
Swift Beef Co., St. Majestic	—	—	1,550
Armour & Co., St. Philadelphia	—	—	2,950
Cudahy Packing Co., St. Campana	—	—	1,540
Miscellaneous, St. Bermudian	6	20	—
A. S. Lascelles, St. Maraval	—	50	—
Total exports	2,081	1,320	13,940
Total exports last week	1,013	1,200	9,675

**MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS**

WEEKLY REPORT TO JANUARY 28, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York	2,081	1,320	13,940
Boston exports this week	2,362	—	8,950
Baltimore exports this week	933	1,000	—
Philadelphia exports this week	863	—	—
Portland exports this week	1,965	1,342	—
Newport News exports this week	356	—	—
St. John exports this week	1,876	151	—
Exports to:			
London	4,145	—	1,100
Liverpool	3,914	3,502	11,790
Glasgow	861	—	—
Bristol	408	151	—
Antwerp	240	—	—
Manchester	862	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	6	70	—
Totals to all ports	10,436	3,813	22,890
Totals to all ports last week	6,216	3,293	17,975

**RECEIPTS AT CENTERS**

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	15,000	1,500
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	500
So. Omaha	200	5,500	1,500

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1907.

Chicago	29,000	40,000	25,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,000	8,000
So. Omaha	5,000	0,000	1,000

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1907.

Chicago	6,000	33,000	22,000
Kansas City	20,000	18,000	10,000
So. Omaha	5,500	11,500	7,000

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1907.

Chicago	22,000	42,000	22,000
Kansas City	8,000	12,000	7,000
So. Omaha	5,000	8,500	5,000

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1907.

Chicago	6,000	26,000	12,000
Kansas City	5,000	12,000	6,000
So. Omaha	4,500	6,000	4,300

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1907.

Chicago	2,000	25,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	3,000
Omaha	2,300	8,700	3,900

**OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.**

Business in oleo oil during the month of January has been very satisfactory. There has been no opportunity for stocks to accumulate either here or abroad, because churners have bought liberally and prices remain unchanged for the month, and the outlook is good for the month of February. The total production of oleo at the present time is lighter than the same time last year because good cattle are scarce and hence the supply of fat less than in 1906.

The neutral lard business is good, Europe buying every day, and since arrivals of hogs are light and lard in a very strong position, it looks as if neutral is going to be dear for some time to come.

The situation of cotton oil is as reported before, namely, that this season there will be great scarcity of the very finest grades for butterine making.

**GENERAL MARKETS****LARD IN NEW YORK.**

Western steam, \$9.90@9.95, nominal; city steam, \$9.37½, nominal; refined Continent, tcs., \$10.15; do., South America, tcs., \$10.75; kegs, \$11.75. Compound, \$8.37½@8.50.

**HOG MARKETS, FEB. 1.**

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 25,000; strong; \$6.70 @7.05.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; strong; \$6.85@7.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,500; strong; \$6.80@6.95.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher, \$6.40@7.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; higher; \$6.85@7.05.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; 10@15c. higher; \$7.25@7.40.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; strong; \$7.15@7.20.

**LIVERPOOL.**

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Beef, extra India mess, 78s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 48s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 59s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 51s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 53s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 52s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 51s. 6d.; do., short clear, 48s. 6d.; bellies, 55s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 52s. 3d. Rosin, common, 10s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, 49s. 6d.; do., American refined, pails, 50s. Cheese, white, 64s.; do., colored, 66s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 49¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 36s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 26s. 4½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, January and February, 39s. 3d.; Calcutta, 41s. 11½d. Linseed oil (London), 21s. 10½d. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 67-16d.

**FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.****Provisions.**

The receipts of hogs at the packing points were for the day moderate, and their prices were firmly maintained. The products markets, therefore, continued well supported.

**Cottonseed Oil.**

The market eased up a little early to-day and was very dull in New York, when 200 bbls. prime yellow, May, sold at 43c., and further bid, and 300 bbls. July at 43½c., also further bid. The early call prices showed bidding and asking prices as follows: February, 44@45½c.; March, 44@45½c.; April, 42½@44¼c.; May, 43@43¾c.; July, 43½@44¼c.; September, 42¼@44c.

**Tallow.**

The market is strong and unchanged, without a new feature from the weekly review report. The weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., were made at 69-16c. The rumored sale, noted in our review, is not, as yet, confirmed.

**Oleo Stearine.**

Is higher, based upon the lard market. New York now quotes 11½@11¾c. Sale 50,000 lbs. Philadelphia made at 11½c.

**Russian Sheep Casings.****EXPORTERS****HABERKORN BROS.,**

SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29

Hamburg, Germany.

Importers of all kinds of

**AMERICAN SAUSAGE CASINGS**



# Retail Section

## UNDRAWN POULTRY BILL AGAIN.

That perennial nuisance, the undrawn poultry crank, has again made his appearance in the New York legislature, and New York butchers and poultry dealers will have to be on their guard for a few weeks in order to prevent his doing the trade a tremendous lot of damage. For the third time in three years Dr. Cavana, of Oneida, N. Y., has put in his bill to prohibit the marketing or sale of poultry in an undrawn condition. On both previous occasions the poultry men have made Dr. Cavana and his fellow-faddists look very foolish at the hearings before the Agricultural Committee of the Assembly, but they refuse to be "squelched," and have turned up for the third time.

A rehearsal of the arguments against this bill is unnecessary. Every butcher and dealer knows that if such a law were enacted it would be impossible to market poultry in any large city. They should give their support to the New York Master Butchers' Association and the New York Poultry and Game Trade Association in securing the defeat of this measure.

## TO LICENSE MILWAUKEE BUTCHERS.

The Wisconsin legislature will be asked to pass a law authorizing the creation of a local board of control to license butchers in the city of Milwaukee. The bill has been drafted by President Seng of the Milwaukee Master Butchers' Association, assisted by health commissioner Bading. It will require butchers desiring to do business to take an examination before the board to secure a license, and aims to keep ignorant and undesirable men out of the trade. It is similar to a measure which was defeated in the New York legislature on the ground that it gave the retail butchers' organization a control over the trade in the State. Since that time New York butchers have taken up the plan of issuing certificates to members of their own associations who pass satisfactory examinations, these certificates serving as recommendatins to their customers that they are competent and reliable. The plan was endorsed at last year's national convention of the United Master Butchers of America, held in Milwaukee.

## CHEAP HELP IS EXPENSIVE.

When you need a clerk or salesman, remember the saying that "about the dearest thing in the long run is a cheap man," says the London Meat Trades' Journal. Remember your clerks represent you in your absence, and even in your presence when you are busy. You do not want to be represented by a man that can only falsely represent you. If you have judgment, you must be represented by a man with judgment. If you know how to study your regular customers and to make a good impression on the stranger that enters your shop for the first time, your representative must be able to do the same things and do them well or you

will lose many would-be customers. We are not advising unnecessarily large wages, but often a shilling or two a week wisely invested in brains will bring you many pounds in profits every year.

## SPORTSMEN GET BUSY AGAIN.

So-called sportsmen, who would deprive consumers of all kinds of game, domestic or foreign, for fear that their season's fun in slaughtering the game themselves might be spoiled or interfered with, have introduced various bills in the New York legislature under the guise of "protective" measures which would put the game trade out of business, and deprive the butcher who sells game of a profitable part of his business. One bill prohibits the bonding of any kind of game whatever out of season. Another extends the closed season for grouse, partridge, etc. A bill legalizing the sale of imported foreign game has again been introduced, and this should be passed. The trade should keep a sharp eye on the others.

## BUTCHERS PROPOSE AN ABATTOIR.

The West End Butchers' Association of South Bend, Ind., is planning to organize a stock company for the erection of an abattoir and the conduct of a general slaughtering business. Plans also include the addition of an ice plant in connection with the refrigerating equipment. In case the butchers have trouble with ice dealers, or there is a famine, they plan to make their own ice. They are also negotiating with meat men in neighboring towns to avail themselves of the privileges of the plant.

## CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Wilmington, Del., Retail Butchers' Association has decided to revive an old custom of holding a reception and ball on Washington's Birthday. It has been fifteen years since these affairs were discontinued. They were formerly a big event in Wilmington butchery, and this association, which was only recently organized, believes that it will be a good thing for the trade to revive them in all their glory.

## VETERAN GERMAN BUTCHERS' BANQUET.

The German Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., which is a veteran organization, held its annual banquet on Wednesday evening of last week, with 300 members and friends present. This organization was formed in 1867 and is one of the oldest of its kind in the country.

## THE BRITISH BUTCHER'S JOKE.

Butcher: What can I do for you, mum?  
Young wife (trying to give herself the air of a veteran): One pound of beef sausage, but without bone, please.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. A. Eveleth has opened a new butcher shop at Lynch, Neb.

F. W. Seth has engaged in the meat business at Bertrand, Neb.

Hallaway Bros. have opened a new butcher shop at Prescott, Wash.

Joslin & Walters have engaged in the meat business at Juliatta, Ida.

M. A. Ferris has sold his meat market at Adrian, Mo., to R. Walters.

Payton & Son have purchased the butcher shop of E. E. Case at Leoti, Kas.

J. T. Patmon has sold his butcher shop at Idabel I. T., to Long & Edwards.

Frank Adams has sold his meat business at Chanute, Kas., to J. H. Reynolds.

P. F. Roe has sold his meat market at Colorado Springs, Col., to R. B. Massey.

Young & Quinn have succeeded to the meat business of Young Bros. at Salina, Kas.

Stair & Lyon have purchased the butcher shop of Levi Smith at Harrisonville, Mo.

D. N. Hatfield has purchased the meat market of F. Manning at Pawnee, Okla.

W. H. Broyles has sold his meat business at Woodburn, Ore., to Snyder & Butsche.

Owens & Morrison have recently engaged in the meat business at South Bend, Wash.

Hamlin & Tyrrell have sold their meat business at Medford, Ore., to Griffin & Ehl.

T. J. Lynn has purchased the meat market of J. H. Tanner & Sons, at Muskogee, I. T.

John H. Grush has succeeded to the meat business of Carr & Grush at Washington, Ia.

Vincent Bros. have sold their meat business at Rupert, Idaho, to Langloir & Eames.

F. R. Evans has succeeded to the meat business of Evans & Son at Collinsville, I. T.

J. S. Burchfield has succeeded to the meat business of Burchfield & Lee at Wakita, Okla.

G. J. Burns has purchased the meat business of Frank J. Scheeland at Portland, Ore.

Wm. Kaisner has sold an interest in his butcher shop at Nampa, Ida., to W. E. Danforth.

W. L. Matthews & Company have sold out their meat market at Sedan, Kas., to John Muder.

Poisett & Smith have been succeeded in the meat business at St. Paul, Kas., by J. P. Poisett.

Stevenson & Baldwin have been succeeded in the meat business at Erie, Kas., by W. L. Baldwin.

A. Tomsick & Co. have succeeded to the meat business of Prusa & Tomsick at Atkinson, Neb.

J. M. Musser has succeeded to the meat market of Musser & Ruche at Chehalis, Washington.

Smith & Light have succeeded to the meat business of Homer D. Smith at Willow Springs, Mo.

Lebrecht Bros. have been succeeded in business at Kansas City, Mo., by the Lebrecht Bros. Meat Company.

Sprague & Sprague have opened a new butcher shop at Fredonia, Kas.

T. L. Benton has purchased the meat business of G. Stepp at Joplin, Mo.

Jacob Kraft has leased his meat market at Kenney, Ia., to John Schmidt.

The meat market of Frank Jerd at Canton, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

H. Herbert has sold his interest in the meat business at Schenectady, N. Y., to his partner, T. Waine.

A. Nordling will open a new meat market at Moline, Ill.

The Adirondack Beef Company, Saranac Lake, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock.

The meat market of Thum & Larson, at St. Croix Falls, Wis., has been damaged by fire.

Burkard Brothers will open a new meat market at Perth Amboy, N. J.

L. Stewart has sold his meat market at Economy, Ind., to H. Saunders.

The provision and meat store of P. H. Kercher at Chester, Pa., has been gutted by fire.

Wallis Brothers will open a new meat market at Delphi, Ind.

O. R. Brown has purchased the grocery and meat market of I. V. Mohn at Reading, Pa.

A. Lee will engage in the meat business at Seymour, Ind.

The Stangle meat market at Blackfoot, Utah, has been destroyed by fire.

The death is reported of C. F. Wittman, an old-time butcher of Pittsburg, Pa.

Tiske Brothers will open a new meat and grocery store at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The butcher shop of B. Sproule at Caron, Sask., has been destroyed by fire.

#### FATTENING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

An idea of the modern method of gathering and fattening poultry for market is given in a description of the poultry feeding stations maintained by Armour & Company as supply points for their poultry department, which has grown to such proportions in recent years. A description of these stations by Manager E. E. Hurlburt, of the poultry department, is given in The Feather as follows:

"We have a dozen of these stations scattered about the country. We do not raise the chickens. We buy them for market. About 25,000 chickens are thus cared for at each place, on the average. A feeding station, in the first place, must be scrupulously clean. It takes about 21 days to fatten a fowl, and every 21 days the chicken house is white-washed. It must be kept free from odor and dust. Perfect sanitary conditions are the vital principle.

"The chickens are placed in long coops and packed so tightly that they can only find room to move comfortably about. But they cannot run about. They are fed from four to six times a day, according to conditions. The food consists of a porridge, of which corn meal and milk form the basic parts. The machine that is used to feed them is built on the lines of a sausage stuffer. A rubber tube extends from the receptacle. The feeder takes each chicken from the coop, places the rubber tube in its bill, and then pumps it full of food.

"Of course, every feeding station requires constant watching. Men go constantly up and down the line of coops and watch the fowls.

Whenever a sleepy chicken that does not appear to thrive is spotted, it is immediately taken from the coop.

"At the stations where we have refrigerators we kill the chickens for market. In most cases we ship to our packing plants. Here the chickens are dressed and assorted, and packed ready for shipment. The only difference between the chickens marketed in this country and those we ship to London is the method of packing. English people insist that chicken be 'squatted,' that is, its legs must be directly beneath its body, as though the fowl were squatting on the ground. The American housewife cares nothing about that. All she wants is quality, and she pays little attention to the way the chicken's legs are arranged.

"In this country most of these scientifically fed chickens are bought by the better class hotels, clubs and wealthier people, who can afford to pay a higher price for such stock. Milk fed stock forms only a small percentage of the chickens annually eaten in the United States. Probably four-fifths of the supply still comes from the farm barnyard.

"Ducks are fed on scientific lines. They are kept within an enclosure, limited in space but food troughs amply filled, prevent them from roaming about in search of food, and they fatten rapidly."

#### MICHIGAN BARS SAUSAGE FILLER.

The Michigan state dairy and food officials are said to have issued a sweeping order regulating the use of fillers in sausage. Manufacturers of sausage in the state and elsewhere have been notified that after January 21 the sale of sausage containing starch or any other material for filling will be prohibited. The order also includes sulphites and sulphates, as well as all coloring and preservatives, and limits the manufacturers to smoke, saltpeter, sugar and spice.

The power of the state board to prohibit the use of fillers in sausage without a definite legislative enactment is said to be in question, and a test case will probably be made on this order.

#### TO ANALYZE HUDSON RIVER ICE.

Five chemists employed by the Merchants' Association of New York City went up the Hudson this week to take samples of ice from the various ice fields along the river for analysis. They will visit every locality from which ice is being stored for use in the city, and hope to be able to determine definitely whether or not there is danger of typhoid or other diseases arising from the use of the ice. The employment of the chemists by the association, according to Edward Hatch, Jr., secretary of the special committee in charge of the fight against the pollution of the rivers of the State, was made necessary because of the alleged inactivity of the State Board of Health.

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Bottle Washing Attachment . . . \$ .50  
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#### BRONX MASTER BUTCHERS' DANCE.

The 13th annual ball of the Bronx Branch, Master Butchers of America, was held Thursday evening at Muller's Bronx Casino, 154th street and Third avenue, and was largely attended. There was a particularly good attendance from other branches and the trade of every borough was well represented.

#### ANOTHER SUNDAY CLOSING TOWN.

The butchers of Mt. Vernon, Ky., have made an agreement to close their shops entirely on Sunday, beginning to-morrow. Hereafter they will keep open until 11 o'clock Saturday night, but will do no business whatever on Sunday. This town is across the river from Evansville, Ind., where there has been so much trouble over the Sunday-closing question.

#### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending January 26, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 27,983 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,234 lbs.; Queens, 110 lbs.; total, 31,327 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 7,980 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; total, 7,995 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 2,100 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,968 lbs.; total, 4,068 lbs.



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## NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

### GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

A. D. White, director-general of the Swift advertising department, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending January 26th averaged 7.57 cents per pound.

A. P. Berry, manager of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, was one of the visitors to the Western Fat Stock Show at Denver, Colo., last week.

The big social event of the winter in Brooklyn butcherdom occurs on Monday evening, when the Brooklyn Branch, Master Butchers, gives its annual ball at Saengerbund Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn streets, Brooklyn.

General Manager J. A. Howard of the S. & S. Company was in the South this week on a tour of inspection of the company's branches in that section, where numerous improvements and additions are being made.

Awards for furnishing meats during 1907 to various city hospitals have been made to Armour & Company, Richard Webber and I. C. Fisher, of Brooklyn. The Sayles-Zahn Company got the contract for the Department of Corrections.

Swift & Company have opened a special produce department salesroom on Tenth avenue near their Thirteenth street market, where Manager T. C. Sullivan can handle his big butter and egg business to better advantage than at present.

John O'Neil, a collector living at No. 3146 Broadway, was arrested Tuesday night at his home on a warrant obtained by Charles D. Todebaum, a wholesale butcher at No. 99 Cherry street, who charged that he employed O'Neil to collect a bill of \$10, and that O'Neil kept the money.

Jacob Weil, a well-to-do butcher of No. 160 Sands street, Brooklyn, with his wife were found dead from gas in their rooms on Mon-

day morning, and the police announced it a case of suicide. Weil's friends declare this was not true, and that they were murdered. Weil owned many shops and had other investments and they say had no reason to commit suicide. A coroner's investigation will be made.

### PRIME BEEF FROM THE FAR WEST.

Sol London, of the United Dressed Beef Company, returned this week from his trip to the Western Fat Stock Show at Denver. There must be something fascinating about Colorado scenery and intoxicating in Denver hospitality, judging from the enthusiasm shown by returning pilgrims from that section. The late Isaac Blumenthal and his son Irving, now treasurer of the U. D. B. Company, visited the Denver show last year, and came back completely captivated by everything and everybody they saw there. It was the same with Sol London. "If I was younger and footloose," said he the other day, "you would see me hitting the trail for Colorado as hard as I could hoof it." Sol isn't so aged as he tried to make out, and even if he has got his feet tangled up in a fine and growing family, it would not be surprising to see him investing a few thousands in cattle raising or cattle feeding in Colorado yet.

"Seriously," said he, "that's where our prime beef is going to come from. With corn as valuable as it is now, the farmer is not apt to put his corn into cattle, which he can turn over but once a year. It keeps up as it is now there will soon be no good beef in the country. The far West is a wonderful feeding ground, and that's where we are going to get our good cattle from eventually. They have the breeders and the feeders there; all they need is to know how to fatten cattle scientifically, and they will turn out the finest prime beef in the country and plenty of it. I saw the finest feeding cattle at the Denver show I ever saw in my life. As soon as they find out how to mix their beet pulp and alfalfa with a grain feed they will surprise the country."

London bought seven carloads of fat cattle at the Denver show, besides about a dozen individual prize bullocks. One was the champion yearling of last year's show, which was bought for a big sum by a Denver butcher who died the day after the sale. The animal was returned to the pasture and turned up at this year's show a magnificently-fattened

two-year-old. The purchases have been shipped to New York and will be killed here for the company's fancy trade.

### FRICITION WITH MEAT INSPECTORS.

Local slaughterers are having some trouble with federal meat inspectors this week over the question of covered wagons. The New York inspectors are insisting that meat from inspected establishments must be hauled only in wagons which have complete covers and are closed front and back by-doors. They refuse to permit tarpaulin coverings on open wagons, or curtains front and back on covered vans.

The result is a great hardship to slaughterers whose wagon equipment is of the latter sort, and who are thus unable to move their meat. They claim the meat cannot only be thoroughly protected by the use of tarpaulin coverings and curtains, but that these coverings can be securely sealed so as to prevent tampering with the meat in transit. They have understood that the government would be satisfied with such service, where meat was thoroughly protected and effectually sealed.

The last ruling of the Department of Agri-

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culture on the subject was in these words: "The use of covered wagons which can be sealed for deliveries between establishments is considered the simplest and safest method of making such transfers, and is also insisted upon for sanitary reasons." The slaughterers interpret this reference to "covered wagons which can be sealed" as including their covered vehicles with curtained fronts or backs which can be roped and sealed, and do not believe they should be made to abandon or remodel at great expense their wagon equipment just to comply with a technical interpretation of a regulation. They claim that this requirement is not made in other cities, and they cannot see why it should be insisted on here.

It is not known whether the differences between the slaughterers and inspectors over the question of Sunday killing has anything to do with this latest friction. Government employees object to working on Sunday and have endeavored to induce the government to forbid the Sunday kosher slaughter here. Thus far they have not succeeded. Slaughterers are not inclined to believe this has anything to do with the attitude of the inspectors in enforcing minor regulations, but the fact remains that there is a good deal of friction, nevertheless.

#### BLOOMINGDALE BUTCHER GUARD BALL.

The 38th anniversary of the organization of that most famous of New York meat trade organizations, Bloomingdale Butcher Guard No. 1, was celebrated in customary style at the Harlem Casino on Tuesday evening with the annual masquerade ball, which is always the big event of the winter for friends of the guard. The weather was just right for the event, a bracing night with just a flurry of snow, just enough to send guests to the hall full of ginger and feeling fit for a night of the best sort of fun. As a result the attendance was big, fully up to the standard of the guard's social entertainments in the past, and everyone present voted it the best time they ever had at such an affair.

Captain Peter Clemens and Mrs. Clemens took the lead in welcoming the guests, and were ably seconded by the other officers of the guard and Chairman Josef Grundler and his associates of the reception committee. Ex-Captain Otto Geiss, who is as much a butcher at heart as ever, though he is now in the coffee business, was prominent in the ranks of the hosts. John Guckenberger, Second Lieutenant Louis Knoell and Secretary Charles Henkel looked after the representatives of the press.

The hall was beautifully decorated and all the arrangements of the night had been most carefully looked after by Chairman Charles Dochtermann and his staff of the arrangements committee. Charles Groll, assisted by John Schmitt, son of the famous treasurer of the guard, directed the grand march, which was brought off about 10 P. M. and in which about 250 couples participated. A dancing programme of twenty-four numbers, with liberal extras, was played by Prof. Henry Engel's orchestra. One of the amusing features of the night was the famous German band, which caused so much fun at last year's ball. A splendid supper was served after midnight, and it was

pretty near time for many of the members to "open shop" before they got away from the festivities.

The committees which engineered this successful even were as follows: Committee of Arrangements—Chas. Dochtermann, chairman; Chas. Henkel, secretary; Henry Schmitt, treasurer; George Keil, John Schimmel, Charles Will, Wm. Gregor, Adam Siebert, Jos. Schwarz, John B. Gebhardt, Adam Boettiger, John Guckenberger, S. Dorfmueller, Charles Groll, Fred Martus, Joseph Grundler, George Thoma, John Dorfler, John Schmitt, Leo Siebert, and Louis Waechter. Floor Committee—Geo. Keil, Louis Herlein, Fred Martus, John B. Gebhardt, John Guckenberger, Henry E. Keil, Adam Dengler, Thomas Dagherthy, Jos. Schwarz and Geo. Hess. Reception Committee—Josef Grundler, chairman; Otto Geiss, Charles Willi, Adolf Kurtz, Michel Utter, Adam Boettiger, John Schimmel, Sebastian Dorfmueller, Adolf Mueller, George Thoma, Adam Siebert, John Metz, Geo. Kuechler, Herman Martin and Charles Koch. Press Committee—John Guckenberger, chairman; Charles Henkel and Louis Knoell.

The officers of the guard are: Peter Clemens, captain; Wm. J. Delmage, first lieutenant; Louis Knoell, second lieutenant; Philip Lenz, financial secretary; Chas. Henkel, recording secretary; Henry Schmitt, treasurer; Charles Bernhardt, sergeant-at-arms.

### MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

#### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Burmeister, Wm., 544 2d ave.; L. Bachman. Brainsanoff, C., 107 Monroe; United Dressed Beef Co.  
Baer, H., 315 E. 8th; J. Levy.  
Capuano, R., 71 Mulberry; H. Brand.  
Chudoufsky, I., 248 E. 2d; H. Brand.  
Duorkin, N., 221 Division; H. Brand.  
Destasio, M., 330 E. 113th; H. Brand.  
Esposito, A., 58 Sullivan; H. Brand.  
Friedlander, M., 358 Cherry; H. Brand.  
Feinberg & Perlman, 180 Madison; H. Brand.  
Fleishman & Manitti, 91 Henry; United Dressed Beef Co.  
Freid & Pinkofsky, 126 West Farms rd.; H. Brand.  
Fyke, K., 308 E. 101st; J. Levy.  
Hugeenel, E., 1034 1st ave.; Swift & Co.  
Hachmeister, J. H., 1089 1st ave.; J. S. Sills & Sons.  
Kaufman, I., 996 Dawson; H. Brand.  
Koltop & Kammick, 1380 Park ave.; United Dressed Beef Co.  
Lemborg, Wm., 585 Tinton ave.; H. Brand.  
Lavine & Warshoufsky, 1332 Park ave.; J. Levy.  
Mitzner, L., 360 E. 4th; F. E. Lesser.  
Nathmor, A., 199 Henry; F. Lesser.  
Pollak, J., 1 Lewis; H. Brand.  
Pruchasick, M., 1540 Park ave.; United Dressed Beef Co.  
Ricca, P., 10 Bedford ave.; H. Brand.  
Rosmarin, M., 36 Ludlow; H. Brand.  
Reichenthal, J., 86 Goerch; H. Brand.  
Riccardi, F., 196 Mulberry; United Dressed Beef Co.  
Schwalf, H., 2135 2d ave.; H. Brand.  
Sperling, J., 80 7th; H. Brand.  
Satenspiel, A., 136 Ave. C; J. Cohen.  
Tanklewsky, —, 1506 Brook ave.; H. Brand.  
Varelli, J., 347 E. 113th; J. Levy.  
Wigdorowitz, A., 1595 Lexington ave.; J. Levy.

Weinstock, S., 311 E. 102d; J. Levy.  
Zahler, S. P., 215 Eldridge; H. Brand.  
Zibulsky, L., 22 Norfolk; Y. Darnsky.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bladel, C., 19 Grace ave.; G. Bladel.  
Korte, G., 1089 1st ave.; J. H. Hachmeister.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Blank, Sam, 55 Nostrand ave.; Levy Bros.  
Dubinsky, Sam, 251 Powell; Levy Bros.  
Kutvellyessy, C., 188 Green; Elias Diamond.  
Leboss, Ely, 66 Tompkins ave.; Levy Bros.  
Landesman, B., 6014 New Utrecht ave.; J. Rosenberg.  
Lederman, Morris, 148 McKibben; J. Rosenberg.  
Nerenberg, Bennie, 1820 Prospect pl.; Max Kramer.  
Schachter, Mates, 84 Bay 13th; Joseph Rosenberg.  
Tatiro, M., 2123 East New York ave.; A. Teiber.  
Weinstein, L., 514 Bushwick ave.; Levy Bros.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Goodkovitz, Joseph, 276 Stockton; Rebecca Goodkovitz.  
Seel, W., 374 5th ave.; C. Wenger.

#### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

##### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Cohen, A. & H., 1775 Madison ave.; D. Sacks.  
Glazier & Shapiro, 305 E. 110th; E. Sambirow.  
Goldman & Schuenfeld, 72-74 Pitt; D. Shoper.  
Helfgott, M., 1548 1st ave.; J. S. Sills & Sons.  
Hotel Lexington Co. (C. R. Jones), 145 to 155 W. 47th; Longacre R. Co.  
McCrindle, M., 236 W. 14th; E. Scholz.  
Nathan & Buhler, 1762 3d ave.; J. Fink.  
Buch & Stern, 1105 2d ave.; B. Weinstock.  
Bolos & Stavacos, 452 7th ave.; A. L. Lewis.  
Mesfaros, P., 423 E. 6th; L. & H. Mesfaros.  
Oberlander & Somlye, 108 2d ave.; L. Barth & Son.  
Oberlander, Sombyo, 108 2d ave.; S. Leon.  
Radoff, L., 10 Lafayette pl.; L. Herman.  
Sullivan, J., 170½ Bowery; Westin & S.  
Ruiz, F., 160 W. 10th; Levin Bros.  
Siegel, A. & J., 93 4th ave.; Scheiner & Mitchell.  
Schwartz & Ellison, 98 Norfolk; S. Loen.  
Turtelbaum, M., 303 E. Houston; Westin & S.  
Vacher, A. F., 519 3rd ave.; R. B. Vacher.

##### MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Aegyos, P., 2292 8th ave.; J. Kaplan.  
Bloom, S., 320 Stanton; S. Elko.  
Dobold, F. & A., 604 St. Ann's ave.; M. Twickman.  
Duermyer, F. A., Allenhurst, N. J.; J. E. Couron.  
Gold, N., 119 2d ave.; L. Hartman.  
Lewin, M., 647 3d ave.; A. Heitzman.  
Purdy & Mead, 373 Lenox; J. Brus.  
Siemers, H., northwest cor. Haviland and Castle Hill aves.; H. Osterhalt.  
Schwartz, S., 48-50 E. 103d; C. Schwartz.  
Veio, L., 753 Amsterdam ave.; F. Rossi.  
Waldman, C. B., 170½ Bowery; J. Solomon.

##### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cranides, C. & J. Fellouris, Surf ave.; F. Idler.  
Feinstein, Ida, 62 Sutter ave.; Levin Bros.  
McCue, Agnes, Bath Beach; Albert N. B. Voorhees.  
Meyer, Paul, 1060 Broadway; Bernard Spitzer.  
Sacks, Isidore, 1776 Pitkin ave.; Sarah Horowitz.

##### BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Appelbaum, L., Sumner and Willoughby aves.; Sara Appelbaum.  
Idler, F., Surf ave.; Charles Cranides & John Fellouris.

